IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 55,906—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY,—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
9th Mar.	†ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	7100	.....	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10000
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
24th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st ,,	DELTA	6000	MOREA	11000
28th ,,	INDIA	9000	.....	...

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA", 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH, 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate. "B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
To London	,, 627 or ,, 528	,, 940-8 or ,, 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on THURSDAY.	
Australian	6385	Costa	9th	April, 1913.
Caledonian	4120	Fabre	7th	May, 1913.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	4th	June, 1913.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	2nd	July, 1913.
Nera	5685	Cousin	30th	July, 1913

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. ,,	891	743	405
To London (single) .. ,,	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. ,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messagerias Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

For further particulars apply to
H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZ MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio ..	April. 15, 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Magangini	May 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1s Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from Rs	45 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years from ..... Rs.	67 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	4196	A.de Amezaga	Ap. 16, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE. Rs 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO.
Elphinstone Circle BOMBAY. Agent.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Gar[illegible]Vears Rs 5. Apply the "Bombay [illegible] Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 20th Mar.	9 a.m.	† C. M.
Chhasa	2184	Friday 21st Mar.	6 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	on. 24th Mar.	11 a.m.	*P D. & C.M.

†Cutch Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 20th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 20th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday, 20th Mar.
†Lindula	3358	,, 3rd April.
*Pentakota	3418	,, 17th ,,
†Pundua	3305	,, 1st May.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 22nd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
19th March, 1913.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	
Umsinga	4500	3rd	April, 1913.
Umzumbi	5000	22nd	April, 1913

Faro Rs. 400.

Fares to Weymouth, Rs. 400 and Rs 440.

For further particulars apply to

W. &. A GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	23rd Mar.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	10th Ap.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	22nd ,,
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	5th May
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	18th ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	5th June
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	15th ,,
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	19th ,,
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	17th ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th ,,
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th ,,
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th ,,
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	11th Nov

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez ..... Rs.	413	627
Bombay to Port Said ..... ,,	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ,,	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... ,,	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ..... ,,	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ..... ,,	605	957
Bombay to New York .... ,,	841	1429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..... ,,	446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. &. A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co.'s SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up ..	Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,,	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	,, ,,	558,288,69

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioysang	Tilnling
Lomdon	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI
Post Box No. 207, Manager.
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoroie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PASTIME
FOR THE
EASTER HOLIDAYS.

'We should make a serious study of a pa time'
ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

A HOLIDAY maker in India in the absence of other recreation invariably decides to make the exercise of walking a prominent feature during the few days of careless relaxation from the closeness of the principal business of his life, and which he recognises as necessary to whip into life a sluggish liver, incidentally to improve his billious complexion due to sedentary occupation and to fit him generally to go through another period of physical inactivity in an office chair. Walking is known as the best exercise possible, and a walk daily of 5 miles is what we are advised to do by our physician. How many, however, can attain to this standard in this country, particularly when walking becomes a self-imposed task? It becomes an aimless shambling without a purpose, but if there is a set object of pleasure in view such as photography offers during one's rambles, the companionship of any one of the sizes offered by us of the

GOERZ TENAX CAMERAS

would make a sportive diversion. Recollections and impressions are stored up in our brain cells and they are capable of being reproduced in the mind's eye whenever desired; memories not required to be resuscitated are put out of court, because the contact between these and the storage cells have been removed, but pictures that are stored in the brain cells cannot be seen by others, so the nearest approach in the way of a visible substitute of such recollections are the results produced by the Camera obscura. Even the use of the

PRISM BINOCULARS

manufactured by C. P. GOERZ and EMILE BUSCH will also provide in holiday excursions, occupation and intelligent interest in the panoramas that could be disclosed. Nature's panoramas representing bird's eye scenes so extended as to be impossible to the naked-eye and which on the summit of a hill, north, south, east and west may be made to pass before you in one great grand picture.

LISTS ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
GOERZ CAMERAS AND BINOCULARS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26. BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Enrebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchases and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares and receive same for custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 441. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Rs.	50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£	1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£	562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£	415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No. 211

CAPITAL (fully paid up)	£	8,000,000
SURPLUS	£	1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd.
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE.
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	,, ,,
Chester	125	,, ,,
Devoe's	125	,, ,,
Monkey	125	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. F. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA) LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

EASTER EGGS
NOW READY AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS.
From Annas 12 per dozen to Re. 1 each.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS
Containing sweets and beautifully decorated: all sizes at Rs. 2 per lb.

FANCY EASTER EGGS.
Annas 8, Re. 1, and Rs. 1-8.

SATIN EASTER EGGS.
Empty for filling with Sweets or Chocolates, As. 12, and Re. 1.

WOODEN EGGS
Containing Toys for either Boys or Girls, As. 12, and Re. 1.

EGGS IN FANCY BASKETS.
Annas 8, and Annas 12.

BESIDES A GREAT VARIETY OF CHOCOLATE AND FONDANT EGGS OF ALL SIZES.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

I, the Undersigned, certify that the AUCTION SALE of WORKS of ART SOLD or to be SOLD by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., at Waterloo Mansions, is a PURE PRIVATE AUCTION SALE with absolutely no official title.

J. RATZKOWSKI.
Bombay, 18th March, 1913.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for a THREE YEARS' LEASE of the STABLES, at Bellasis Road (formerly known as Locksley Hall), at present in the occupation of Mr. Oosman Jamal. For further particulars, apply to

PAYNE & Co.,
Attorneys for the Trustees of the Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel Orphanage.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

FOR the convenience of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers leaving Bombay, for the Easter Holidays, the Down Passenger train which leaves Colaba at 22-15 will run in two portions on THURSDAY, 20th March.

The first portion will leave Colaba, at 22-15, and convey passengers for beyond Surat only.

The second portion will leave Colaba, at 22-25, and convey passengers for Surat and Stations south of Surat.

1st and 2nd Class Berths, by these Trains, may be booked now at Colaba Station.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 21st, 22nd, and 24th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on Wednesday, the 19th March, 1913, at 4-30 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1912.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

AND NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 12th March to 2nd April 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, 20th February, 1913.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on Wednesday, the 19th March 1913, at 4-40 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1912.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

AND NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 12th March to 2nd April 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, 20th February, 1913.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on Wednesday, the 19th March, 1913, at 4-50 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business.—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1912.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

AND NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 12th March to 2nd April 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th February, 1913.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on Wednesday the 19th March, 1913, at 5 P.M., (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1912.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

AND NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 12th March to 2nd April 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th February, 1913.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1913, at 6-45 P. M.

E. ALBAN WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.
17th March, 1913.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December, 1912, at the rate of Rs. 35 (Thirty-five) per Share will be paid on production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY, the 28th March, 1913, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon, and 3-30 P.M., (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register this day.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BRADBURY & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th March, 1913.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1913, of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1913, at 10-30 O'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespassers and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 15th day of March, 1913.

H. R. GREAVES,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. TURNER MORRISON & Co., have, THIS DAY, assumed the Office of Agents of the Company. On and from MONDAY, the 17th March, 1913, the work of the Agency will be carried on at Royal Insurance Building, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.
The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ltd.
15th March, 1913.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client has contracted TO PURCHASE from SHANKER MARUTY KHA AT, the immovable property described below, situated at Duncan Road, Bombay.

All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property, by way of sale, inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, incumbrance, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Duncan Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 242 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 1758,1760, New Nos. 8889-3 2 8892, Old Survey Nos. —— and —— and 1295 1295 new Survey Nos. 4755, 4754, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7329, 7330, and St. Nos. 65,67 to 77, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Sweepers passage, on or towards the West by Duncan Road, on or towards the North by the property of Nusserwanji Dorabji, and on or towards the South by the property of Bhagubai.—Dated this 7th day of March 1913.

LITTLE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions, and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chowkie, No. 6.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr KARSONDAS HARGOVAN has contracted to SELL to our clients the hereditaments and premises described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims against or upon the said premises either by way of inheritance, will, gift lease, lien, mortgage, trust or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 18, Esplanade Road, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded from making the same, and the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, which shall then be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground or batty fields of Foras tenure, situate, lying and being at Fergusson Road in the City and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1383 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 317, New No. 16,874, Old Survey No. , and New Survey Nos. 2-2811, 3-2812, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector, of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2111, Street No. 1107, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Antone Manuel Louis, on or towards the North and West by the property of Bhawooram Raghoba, and on or towards the South by the property of the Mayer Sassoon Mills.

PAYNE & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.

HOTELS.

HOTEL METROPOLE, MATHERAN
LATE GYMKHANA.

ORDERS registered for EASTER HOLIDAYS and SEASON.
Please apply—
P. MANECKJEE.
Tele. Address,
Metropole.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A GOANESE, as SECOND BUTLER, must be able to read, write and speak English. Salary Rs. 25 with quarters.
Apply with copies of testimonials to
THE SECRETARY,
Poona, Gymkhana Club.

WANTED—A BOOT CUTTER.
EUROPEAN WANTED, for Mofussil Station. Apply, stating Experience and Salary required, to Box No. 888, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED.—An Honest and Experienced BILL COLLECTOR, who can give a security of Rs. 500. Apply, with copies of certificates, MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homjee Street.

EUROPEAN COUPLE REQUIRE small FURNISHED FLAT, near the Band Stand or Apollo Bunder, for a long period. Apply Box No. 924, care of this Paper.

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN EMPIRE CINEMATOGRAPH MACHINE No. 3 with lime light apparatus complete in working order. Gwyer jet, 15,500 feet films, spare parts to every part of the Machine, spare lenses, operating house new—never unpacked from crate. 200 folding Shisan Wood Chairs, 33 Folding Wooden Benches 200 lbs. oxygen cakes for immediate gas use. The Machine is packed nicely in a wooden box which can be used as a stand. The films are of a varied assortment, and in practically new condition. 14 spools—film winders and rewinders—film mender, etc., etc. A real bargain for any prospective traveller.
The whole outfit complete Rs. 4,500. No offers.
Apply:—NORMAN BARRINGTON,
Olympia Picture Palace,
Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Furniture, including chairs, tables, curtains, almyrahs, dressing table, and beds, &c. Apply to Box No. 406, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME BROUGHAM, nearly new with Rubber Tyres, everything in order; also a thoroughbred WALER. Owner going home; a reasonable price will be accepted. Apply Box No. 920, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a FLAT, on the Cooperage, 4 Rooms, a Bath Room, Servants Quarters, etc., and fitted with Electric Light, Fans, etc. Apply Box No. 927, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, overlooking sea, fitted with up to date requirements. Apply Box No. 926, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Nepean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
CAPT. LEOPOLD McLAGLEN.
The Jiu-Jitsu Champion of the World Presents
THE MOST WONDERFUL WOMAN IN THE WORLD.
SENSATIONAL & EXPENSIVE ENGAGEMENT,
TO-NIGHT,
AT
THE EXCELSIOR,
ANNIE ABBOTT,
* * * * * * * * *
THE LITTLE GEORGIA MAGNET.
The Woman, with the mysterious power, who only weighs seven stone, and yet can resist the combined strength of ten men, offers the following Challenges:—
Rs. 500 will be paid to any man who can lift Miss ABBOTT off the stage, whilst she has a flesh contact on them.
Rs. 500 will be paid to any Tug-of-War Team that can break the grip of her subject, while she has a flesh contact upon him.
The Greatest Phenomenon since the Christian Era.
What is the mighty force that has baffled the Scientific World.
COME AND SEE
AT
THE EXCELSIOR,
TWICE NIGHTLY,
6-30 to 8, and 10 to 11-30.
Our Film Pictures are:—
A COMEDY IN A CUPBOARD,
BOBBIE! BOBBIE!!
UNDER STARS AND STRIPES.
SISTER'S LOVE.
PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.

THE CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.
"THE PASSION MUSIC"
FROM HANDEL'S
"MESSIAH"
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19th, 1913,
6-30 P.M.
Solo, Vocalist Mrs. K. Ringger.
" Mrs. C. Robinson.
" Mrs. W. E. Davies.
" Mr. G. W. Johnson.
" Mr. Edwin Gellett.
Organ Mr. Clement Robinson.
Leader of the Orchestra, Mr. C. W. Hopkinson.
Conductor, Dr. Edgar Faulkner.
CHORUS OF 60 VOICES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
THE
BOMBAY AMATEURS
Will produce
W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S
Successful Farce in 3 Acts,
Entitled
JACK STRAW.
Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. The LORD SYDENHAM,
AND
H. E. ADMIRAL PEIRSE,
on
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY,
MARCH 27th, 28th & 29th
At 9-30 p. m.
in aid of
The Relatives of the Crew of H. M. S. Perseus' Cutter, lately lost in the Persian Gulf.
Reserved Seats, Rs 5, 4, 3 and 2.
Gallery, Re. 1.
Sailors and Soldiers in Uniform half price.
Plan open at ROSE & Co.

CINEMA DE LUXE,
GAIETY THEATRE.
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF OUR OLD FAVOURITES
THE MALAGAS.
THE WHIRLWIND DANCERS
DALY AND RAY,
COMEDY DUO.
OUR "CINEMA" PICTURES
ARE ALL "EXTRA SPECIAL".
FOR LOVE IS LIFE,
A MOST STIRRING DRAMA.
CARNIVAL AT NICE, 1913.
BOBBY AND HIS WOW-BOW.
PATHE'S GAZETTE.
DO NOT MISS THIS WEEK'S SHOW.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
SANDHURST ROAD,
BOMBAY.
MANAGER...NORMAN BARRINGTON.
EASTER HOLIDAYS!! EASTER HOLIDAYS!!
COMMENCING FRIDAY,
21st MARCH,
OUR GRAND SPECTACULAR FILM
FROM THE MANAGER TO THE
LIFE OF OUR SAVIOUR. From His BIRTH TO HIS CRUCIFIXION.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS GRAND FILM!!
FIVE SHOWS DAILY:
FIRST SHOW.....3-30 to 5 p. m.
SECOND SHOW .....5-30 to 7 p. m
THIRD SHOW .....7-30 to 9 p. m
FOURTH SHOW .....9-30 to 11 p.m.
FIFTH SHOW .....11-30 to 1 a. m.
PRICES AS USUAL.....NO ADVANCE.
SPECIAL MUSIC FOR THIS FILM.
EULOGISTIC COMMENTS ON THIS FILM BY THE CLERGY & PRESS.
THE REV. H. BIRT,
15 HARPUR STREET, W.C.
EXCELLENT IN EVERY PART AND MOST REVERENTLY PORTRAYED
HIS GRACE THE BISHOP OF LONDON.
I give my unqualified approval of this film.
HIS HOLINESS THE POPE,
AT ROME,
Is reported to have given his approval of the film.
THE REV. E. HENRY ST. ANDREWS EARLSFIELD.
The accuracy of Detail, Dignity, and Reverence cannot fail to commend it to all sections of Religious people.
DAILY TETEGRAPH GRIMSBY
To state that the pictures create a profound impression on the mind is, but to do the production justice.
AND DOZENS MORE.
THE FINEST BIBLICAL FILM EVER PUT BEFORE THE CINEMA SCREEN.

THE "ALCAZAR"
EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
A minute's walk from Maidania.
The Cinema De Luxe have taken over the management of the Alcazar, and have arranged at enormous expense for the
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
FOR A SHORT SEASON.
THE FAMOUS COWEN COSTUME COMEDY COMPANY
OF HIGH-CLASS LONDON ARTISTES in their
CELEBRATED HUMOROUS AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
SATURDAY, MARCH 22nd,
at 10 P. M.
PRICES:—Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.
PLAN AT ROSE AND CO.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

BOOKS FOR SALE.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.
MANAGER.....NORMAN BARRINGTON.
TUESDAY, 18th Mar WEDNESDAY, 19th Mar. THURSDAY, 20th Mar.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
PROGRAMME
1. MAZDIE.....(The Egyptian Wizard).
2. PICTURE.....Smokers' Competition (Comic).
3. PICTURE.....The Bet (Comic).
4. PICTURE.....Lucias Broken Romance (Drama).
5. PICTURE.....Her Birthday (Comic).
6. PICTURE.....Magic Fife.
7. PICTURE.....Her Grandfather (Comedy).
8. PICTURE.....Betty minds the house (Comic).
PRICES AS USUAL.
TIME.
FIRST SHOW ..... 7 to 8-30 P.M.
SECOND SHOW ..... 9 to 10-30 "
THIRD SHOW ..... 11 to 12-30 "
LOOK OUT FOR
OUR GRAND EASTER FILM.
FROM THE MANGER TO THE CROSS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
ZIGOMAR
THE MASTER CRIMINAL. THE KING OF CRACKSMEN.
In a New Series of Thrilling Adventures.
THE MOST SENSATIONAL FILM SHOWN IN BOMBAY,
SEE
THE RESURRECTION OF ZIGOMAR
THE BURGLING ELEPHANT.
THE WAR IN THE AIR, &c., &c., &c.
1½ HOUR'S PROGRAMME.
6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-15 to 11-45 P. M.
PRIZE SHOW ON SUNDAY—5-30 P.M.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

THAT LITTLE TOUCH OF FEVER
will become chronic if you neglect it. Stop it at once by taking
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.
Price Re 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc.., etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION
"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

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B. O. C.

B. O. C. KEROSINES

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukkar 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

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PETROL. MOTOR OILS A. & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

BANKS.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, DShiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D. Sassoon & Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

in which is incorporated

NORWICH AND LONDON

ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE:..... NORWICH.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLDGS.

BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablemen: allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablemen; the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

BANKS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 1,00,000
Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.
Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent. under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent, under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

31st January, 1912 ..Rs. 8,00,000
30th April, " ....Rs. 24,00,000
31st July " ....Rs. 52,00,0000
30th December " ....Rs. 100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.), London. Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,00
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tienstin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of the remaining Very Rare Artistic Pictures, old Vases, Sevres, Bronzes, and Old Curios, etc., by eminent French artists never before been exhibited in Bombay.

Under instructions from the Director of the Exhibition of Pictures, Severs and Bronzes, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNEDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M., sell by Public Auction, at "Waterloo Mansion," next to Messrs. Stanley Humphrey and Co., opposite the Royal Museum, Fort, a very large rare collection of remarkable works of arts and rare valuable pictures, consisting of rare old vases, sevres and bronzes, rich artistic clocks, etc.

The above is now on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable rare Artistic Pictures, by Eminent French Artists.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., sell by Public Auction, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at "Waterloo Mansion" next to Messrs. Stanley Humphrey and Co., opposite the Royal Museum, Fort, a very large and rare collection of remarkable works of arts and artistic pictures by eminent French artist, such as one picture representing scene "Husband Confessor," one group Apollo seated on a cloud surrounded with Cupids, one group two figures representing Love showing the way to Folly and Reason one picture flowers Epoch Louis XIV., etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P. M., (S. T.).

1-second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 pair of handsome strong fast trotting grey Arab horses, 14-3, going in single and double harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 19th March, 1913.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Westburn, 2,018 tons, Captain L Hutchinson, sailed on Tuesday for Bremen, with a general cargo.

The steamer Crossby, 2,530 tons, Captain J Williamson, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Cardiff 15th February, with a cargo of coal.

The American Pleasure Yacht Lysistrata, 626 tons, commanded by the owner J G Bennett, arrived in harbour on Tuesday morning from Villa franche, having left that port on February 21st and called at Portsaid, Aden and Mecalla—The following are the guests of the owner, (Mr J G Bennet), on board, Baroness deReuter, Mr and Mrs Iselin, Mr and Mrs Whitehouse, Mr Douglas, and Marie Vaillant and Flora Kelley (maids).

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer....Capt R A Nugento ..... R N Flagship
H M S Philomel.....Comdr Ballard ..... R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Geo J Todd ..... Spl Scr St
R I M S Minto.....Comdr G H Finnis ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR —MAR. 18.

Cape Orlegal .. 3136 McDonald...T M and Co
Clan Forbes.....3109 Becket .... J F & Co
Crossby .....253 .....Williamson
Faris.....737 Coates .....
Arab Steamers
Lugan Maru . 2963 Yanamuti ..K N and Co
Lysistrate .....626 .....Bennett ..J G Bennet
Marmaris.....Comdr Muhlis .....
Turkish G Boat
Mantua.....5905..... Vibert .....P. & O. Co
Noor-el-Bahr.....212 Mahomed .....Nacoda
Riverdale.....2782 Mackenel ..... T M & Co
Shah Jehan.....698 Nacoda .....Nacoda
Obra.....3521 Fenwick ...M M and Co
Ocean.....2460 Christiansen ...W and A G and Co
Ula.....3426.....Kedslie.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAR. 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Himalaya	3700	Evans...	Calcutta	24-3 ..	P and O Co
Ischia	2,481	Belsito	Kobe	19-3...	R Line
C&R Strathesk		McPhee			W and A G and Co
D&E Crown of Castile	2827	McKilloys	Genoa	21-3...	K Nixon & Co
F Romera	3938	Burns...	J Finlay and Co		
K Sanuri Maru	3789	Richards...	Kobe		N Y Kaisha
M Fairport	2413	Greig...	Antwerp	... 19-3	W & A G & Co
N Teresa oceame	3226	...Coanse Co	...A'werp	29-3 .	J M & Co
O Dumra	762	Morrison...	Busreh	...27-3	M M and Co
Arcadia	3513	Barcham	London		on

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Abana	2709	Rutledge ...	Kobe	26-3... W and AG and Co
2	Olympia	3269	Kincaird ...	L'pool	28-3 W & A G & Co
4	Beachey	2997	Turner	Kobe	25-3 T M & Co
5	Palamcotta	2207	Stockwell...	Zanzibar	20-3.... M M & Co
6	Lindenfels	3525	Muller.....		20-3..... W & A G & Co
7	Cleopatra	2129	Chersich...	A L S N Co	
8	Patagonia	3653	Davies	Marseilles	30 3 .. K N & Co
9	City of Marseilles	3280	Dawse ..	L'pool	20-3... K Nixon & Co
10&11	Devanha	4785	Hickey...	Shanghai	P and O S N Co
15	Schildturm	3186	Vrobst		W and A G and Co
14	Kola	510	Elton...	Repairing	M M & Co
16	Rags	2296	Gordon		T M & Co

H W P D

Ponani	552	Dawood		Bo S N Co
Mahanadi	549	.....Ahmed		Bo S N Co
Sabarinati	524	.....Ahmed...		Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
18	Crossby	Willamson..	Cardiff, F 15
	Lysistrata ...	Bennett ...	Villafran c h e Feb 21
	Ula	Kedslie ...	Rangoon, M 3

DEPARTURES.

Mar	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Westburn ...	Hutchinson	Fremen

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—

Steamer Fairport, Greig for Antwerp &c.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—

Steamer Obra, for Calcutta &c.
" Luzon Maru, for Kobe &c.
" Clan Forbes, for Liverpool &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Colquhoun left Suez on the morning of the 16th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Chyebessa" passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer "Semiramis," left Trieste on the 16th instant and is due here on the 30th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer Cith of Lahore sailed from Port Said, outward boond, on the 17th inst. and is due to arrive in Bombay on the evening of the 26th inst.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain R B Kidslie, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon 3rd March, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

The steamer Fairport, 2,483 tons, Captain G Greig, will sail to-day for Portsaid for order) and Antwerp with a general cargo.

DAILY EXPORT.—MAR. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s —100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 20 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 14 bales wool, Nizamuddin and Co; 63 bales wool, D Goculdas and Co; 17 bales wool, B Purshotamdas; 225 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 30 bales wool S Gombeerchand 90 cwts condiments, M Ponjiaji and Sons; 145 bales wool, W A Graham and Co; 26 bales wool, H Chagenal 34 bales wool A Moolechand, 155 bales wool J Veerchand 44 bales wool, Gulechand 35 bales wool, B Valubdas; 30 bales wool R Bakery 16 bales wool, R Ragunath; 100 bales hemp, T Morrison and Co; 86 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 103 bales wool, D Koondamnal.

City of Marseilles s —146 cwts myrabollams P Mathuradas and Co; 665 1-9 cwts myrabollams, J M Bilimoria and Co; 16 bales wool, A M Mawjie and Co; 1,100 cwts fennel seed Bannar and Krause: 4 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s —2,615 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 20 cwts micas T Jones and Co 3 bales carpets, G B Storidas and Co; 2 bales rings E G Fulep; 2 bales carpets, H Bakerbhoy and Co; 53 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka; 4 bales skins, A A Omer and Co; 18 bales hides E D Sassoon and Co; 54 bales hides, M G Joomabhai and Co; 149 bales hides. W A Graham and Co; 25 1-2 cwts fishmaws, K Danji and Co; 13 bales hides V Ismael and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s —700 cwts, groundnuts P S Lloyd and Co; 40 cwts cashewnuts R Jeewandass and Co; 5,100 cwts gram and 859 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Patagonia s —8,000 cwts castorseed L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, and 2,000 cwts castorseed B S Lloyd and and Co; 2,002 cwts linseed, 16,508 cwts groundnuts and 8,000 cwts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Olympia s—18 bales hides, H M Halim.

FOR BONCAN

Weshburn s—50 tons manganeseore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR HULL.

Tarressa Accance s—1,000 1-2 cwts myrabollams, G Sojpal; 495 cwts myrabollams, S Coverji and Co; 250 cwts cottonseed, R Kimjee and Co.

FOR DUMKIRK,

Rags s—450 tons manganeseore, The Central India M Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Fairport s—500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Lindenfels s—200 bales hemp, C Praj and Co; 136 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Crown of Castle s—4 tons old iron, M Sherriff and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 501 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji; 25 bales hemp, J Veerjee; 60 bales cotton, S Byramjee.

Patagonia s—1,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 tons iron plates, M Shariff

FOR HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—100 cwts cashewnuts, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR HONG KONG.

Devanha s—28 cases opium, P and O S N Co; 296 3-4 cwts olibanum, K Nuzalbhai; 198 cwt olibanum, A H Manjee and Co; 534 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 250 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 50 bales, cotton, M Amirsey and Co; 520 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—800 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 250 bales twist M B Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co; 200 bales twist, E D Sasson and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Sanuki Maru s—138 bales twist M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Sanuki Maru s—360 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Beachy s—1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Abana s—100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 3,000 bales cotton M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co: 500 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co; 400 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 300 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co: 2,000 bales cotton. The Japan C T Co; 500 bales cotton V Bros; 100 bales cotton Breal and Co; 2,300 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 1300 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Abana s—300 bales cotton, M H Dedashti; 1,803 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

Ischla s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

Devanha s—200 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 100 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales cotton, M H Dedashte 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 100 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co; 200 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co; 1,000 bales cotton. The Japan C T Co; 800 bales cotton, G G Kaisha and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Devanhas—800 bales cotton. Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, H Nensey.

Beachy s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Abana s—200 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Sanuki Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 300 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Abana s—2,000 bales cotton M B Kaisha; Beachy s—125 bales cotton. M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Beachy s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Avana s—1000 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros: 400 bales cotton. H Nensey and Co.

Devanha s—6,300 bales cotton H Nensey and Co.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Pombay Harbour during the e suing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Sill.	
	March	h	m	h	m
Tues.....	18	m 6	58	23	11
		8	49 a	16	5
Wed.....	19	m 8	33	24	11
		9	40 a	27	7
Thurs.....	20	m 9	39	26	5
		10	20 a	28	7
Fri	21	m 10	33	27	10
		10	57 a	29	4

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	March	h	m	h	m
Tues ...	18	m 2	11	21	6
		1	29 a	17	9
Wednes.	19	m 3	3	20	1
		2	42 a	17	0
Thurs ...	20	m 3	46	18	5
		3	40 a	16	2
Fri	21	m 4	26	16	0
		4	23 a	15	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
18 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 44m.	do 6h. 49m
19 (Wednes)	do 6h. 43m.	do 6h 49m
20 (Thurs)	do 6h. 42m.	do 6h. 50m
21 (Friday)	do 6h 42m.	do 6h. 50m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, March 16th. 2h. 2m. a. m.; Full Moon, 22nd, 5h. 26-2m p.m.; Last Quarter, 29th, 6h. 27-7m. p.m.; New Moon, April 6, 11h. 18-2m. p.m.

AN influential committee is being formed to commemorate the ten years' services rendered to the Central Hindu College and Indian education by Mr. G. S. Arundale, retiring Honorary Principal of the Central Hindu College.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs: 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

KERANS—HALE.—At St. Stephen's Church, Bareilly, on the 1st March, Edward Thomas Kerans, the Worcestershire Regt., youngest son of Surg.-Col. Kerans, A.M.S. of Birr, King's County, Ireland, to Eva, only daughter of Lt.-Col. C. H. Hale, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., of Maymyo, Burma.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Salle Francaise, Lantern lecture on Christopher Columbus II, by Prof. Louis Peltier, 6-30 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

Maxim: No man is dead who has contributed something to learning.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia," with the outward Mails of the 7th inst., left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arcadia," with the outward mails, will leave Bombay harbour for Aden, at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday next.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20

The Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) leaves Victoria Terminus, 15 minutes ealier, from the 1st March.

Postal Express for Punjab ... *
do do for Calcutta ... *
do do for Madras ... *

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT CHOWPATTI BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. F.G. Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd (Q. V. O.) Rajputs will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March .....El Abanico .....Javaloyes
Overture...Masaniello .....Auber
Valse ..... Santiago .....Corbin
Polka .....The Star of England...Farrell
Selection ..Harry Lauder's Songs...Hume
Patrol .....The Egyptian Patrol...Lane
Two-Step...The Cockney Band.....Velentin

MUSIC AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

Spanish March. El Abanico .....A. Javoloyes
Overture .....La Reine d'un Jour..Adam
a Spanish Serenade.....La Paloma .....Yradier
b One-Step.....The Dodo Dawdle .Dunkels
Selection.....The Spring Chicken Caryll
Valse .....The Eternal .....Leo Fall
Selection .....The Arcadians.....Monckton
Galop .....Over the Sticks.....Brunn

NAWAB OF TONK.—H. H. the Nawab of Tonk arrived in Bombay yesterday, attended by 150 followers, and is staying in a bungalow at Warden-road.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding. The Board sanctioned the case of a plot of land on the Trust Estate at Currey-road to the Jacob Sassoon Mills.

MACCADAM FOUND HANGED.—Yesterday morning, at about 7, the body of a Bania, named Surji Kalyanji, employed as maccadam, was found hanging by a rope from the shafting of a godown of the Indian Cotton Press Co., in Thomas-street, Colaba. The brother of the deceased identified the body and said that the latter's mind had not been very sound for some time past.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

HOUSEHOLD TRAGEDY.

An inquest was held by Mr. G. F. Chalk the Coroner, yesterday morning, at the Morgue, over the body of a young Hindu girl named Kadhabai, aged seventeen, who was lying on the second floor of a building.

It appears that on Monday evening the mother of the deceased, hearing a loud thud from the direction of the kitchen went there and looking out of the window found her daughter lying on her face in the gully below. She was immediately picked up and taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she died.

Some firewood, which was kept on the left was found lying on the floor; and it is presumed that the deceased had mounted the loft to reach it and fallen out of the window while getting down.

THE Government of India have decided that the concession rates for fodder detailed in Railway Board's telegram No. 2208-R.T, dated the 6th November 1912, shall be extended, with immediate effect, until further orders to all consignments of fodder booked to stations between Indi Road and Almati (both inclusive) in the Bombay Presidency.

FAMINE RELIEF.

The famine report for the month of January, 1913, states that distress is not yet very acute except in Navasa, Shevgaon, Nagar and Rahuri Talukas. Many people have gone on to the works outside the districts and there are only bagayat holders in the district whose condition is fair.

No marked increase or decrease in mortality is reported.

There are two irrigation works in Kopargaon and Akola Talukas, and the "Nagar Water-supply Work" near Pimpalgaon-Malvi on the piece-work system has just been started.

Grain dole is being given daily through the village officers. A few missionaries are assisting in supervision. Circle Inspectors visit every village in their charges (about twenty in number) at least once a week. The number of village servants and destitute persons on dole at the close of the month was 3,480 and 9,841, respectively. The District Famine Relief Committee at Nagar has since proposed to advance small sums to weavers in Pathardi-Sangamner and to purchase their work for distribution among the dole recipients.

Petty thefts are on the increase; steps are being taken to induce the Bhils to work.

A District Famine Relief Committe has been formed at Ahmednagar. It is collecting funds in Bombay and elsewhere. It is co-operating fully with Government officers.

The condition of cattle working on wells is fair; that cattle returning from outside is unsatisfactory. Government grass has been in considerable demand in Rahuri, Nerasa and Shevgaon. Cattle camps at Nagar and Nevasa have been opened and one at Lakh will shortly be opened. Cows are offered freely but bullocks are not coming in quickly. Some owners are getting employment in carting and others are preparing their fields. About 45 lakhs of pounds of grass have been received. Seventeen lakhs of pounds of grass have been indented for to meet further demands and a reserve of 20 lakhs has also been asked for.

Three poor-houses have been opened and one at Pimpalgaon-Malvi with an hospital attached to it has just been opend near the Nagar Water-supply Works now in progress. A poor-house at Ashvi was started on the 13th of February 1913.

Kitchens at Valan and Puntamba have been opened and a few more kitchens will be opened where required.

Land revenue has been generally suspended except in Akola and a few scattered villages in Sangamner, Parner, Kopargaon (irrigation villages) and Shevgaon. Single proportionate assessment on the matured bagayat area up to 2 1-2 acres and double proportionate assessment on the matured bagayat area of 2 1-2 acres or more is being recovered. As some rabi crops were sown late, the date of the first instalment of land revenue has been changed from 5th February to 5th March.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.

INTERESTING PAPER BY REV. GAECHTER.

The annual general meeting was held last night, at 6-30 in the room of the Royal Asiatic Society, with a very fair attendance.

The paper read first, "A home-grown specimen of living Latin" by Rev. J. Gaechter, S. J., was greatly appreciated. It is a description in Latin of the new wing of St. Xavier's College, its situation, internal arrangement, the lecture rooms, physical laboratory, biological museum, especially the modern projector called "epidiascope". The paper will be printed in the next number of the proceedings. The Hon. Secretary, then gave a report of the present position of Latin in Bombay. He showed from figures of the last ten years that Latin was in danger of disappearing from the University of Bombay and suggested the formation at a representative and flourishing Classical Association in Bombay.

The accounts of the Hon. Treasurer, which showed a balance of Rs. 306 were next, presented to the meeting and approved and the officers for the ensuing year were elected.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIAN.

Like the fabled phœnix Zigomar, the master criminal, has risen once again, and more than one picture-theatre is booming him this week for all he is worth. There is perhaps hardly any other film, which has drawn so much attention as the Zigomar series, and picture-lovers will be glad to learn that the Eclair company has brought out a fresh series, the third issued, depicting the further thrilling adventures of this master criminal. The famous detective, Paulin Broquet, appears once again in a fresh duel of wits with his old adversary, and his wonderful methods will gain the admiration of all his friends, old and new alike. The America-India has obtained this film at great cost, and it ought to prove a big attraction in their quarter of the city.

MAIDANIA.

A benefit performance at Circus at Maidania under the patronage of Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in aid of the Marathi Library called the Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya will be given shortly.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 19th March, 1913.

210. Parades.—Parades will be held at Head-quarters, Council Road, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m. for all those members who have not completed 20 parades.

211. Cadets Competition.—It is notified for information that the Drill Competition (Cadets) will take place on the Maidan behind the Indo British Institution at 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 19th instant.

212. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday the 28th instant at 9-15 p.m. (S. T.).

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except, as regards members of the Bombay Vol. Rifles who attend in uniform. Invitations for friends can be obtained by members on application at Headquarters.

Dress—Officers, Mess Dress, white; N C Officers and Volunteers, Mess Dress or Uniform with caps.

213. Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will be closed from Friday the 21st Monday the 24th instant on account of Good Friday and Easter Holidays.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Live. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and rope.—MADONSONS and Co., Crawford Market.

BABY A SIGHT WITH SCALP TROUBLE

Spread Rapidly. Pain Was Great. Tried Cuticura Ointment and Soap. In Short Time All Was Well and His Hair Grew Wonderfully.

"What the Cuticura Ointment and Soap did for our son was simply wonderful. Seven weeks after his birth my wife was very ill and had to go to the hospital for some few weeks. Consequently baby was handed over to the care of a person close by. Within a few weeks there appeared mattery wounds on the top of his head which rapidly spread to two large wounds. We honestly believe the person who had charge of baby did her utmost to cure him, obtaining various ointments for the purpose, but to no good. It became much worse and when my wife took him again he was a sight, poor little fellow, and the pain we could see was great. It spread rapidly to the back of the ears and appeared on the chest.

"Of course we concluded it would necessitate the calling of a doctor, but my wife decided before doing so to try Cuticura Ointment and Soap for a few days. She started without delay cleansing the affected parts with a sponge and Cuticura Soap, using warm water very frequently, then well applying the Cuticura Ointment. In a couple of days the change was great, and in a very short time all was well, his hair grew wonderfully, and to look at him now it is hard to credit that he ever had such wounds. We have great cause to be grateful to Cuticura Ointment and Soap." (Signed) Francis Underhill, 85, Pilton St., Barnstaple, England, July 17, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and hair, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Mar 17. BOMBAY, MARCH 18.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 7-16	1-16	
3 do. Rentes.	88 ex		
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ..	89 1-2		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ..	83 3-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 5-16		3-16
do. 2 months' hence	26 11-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	57 1-3		3-8
Exchange on London at Paris ..	25·27	01	
do. do. at Berlin.	20·44 1-2		
do do. New York	4·87 1-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate ..	5	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight ..	4 13-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ..	4 5-16		unchgd
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills ..	5 1-4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ..	5 1-4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ..	4 7-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	1 3-4		unchgd

Bar Gold. ...77 9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 90 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.

Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by China selling.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £200,000.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	...Firm. Quiet.
Futures	...Steady.
Manchester	Firm but not active
Total Sales	... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 1,000 "
Imports	...12,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6 91+4
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9·25+05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·62 +02	6·61 +02	6·60 +02	6·57 +02
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6·52 +02	6·41 +02	6·23 unchgd	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Jan.-Feb.	
6·17 unchgd	6·14 +01	6·12	

New York 11 a.m., May. 11·96 July 11·89.

New York official Noon call May 11·95 July 11·88.

New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·20 July 12·12.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	15,000
" Receipts at " last year	23,000
" Exports to Great Britain	7,900
" Exports to Continent	11,000
" Spot Cotton	...12·60 unchgd

Futures—Month of May 11·91—05

Futures—Month of July 11·84—05

Advanced on favorable cables and declined later on reported slack spot demand.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 12 1-2 unchgd.
Futures month of May	... 12·15—06
Futures month of July	... 12·03—05
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady

New York and New Orleans Markets closed on Good Friday and Saturday.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	... d 5 3-4
F. G. Bengal M. G.	... d 5 7-8
Fine Bengal M. G.	... d 6
Good Bhownagger	... d 6 3-16
F. G. Bhownagger	... d 6 5-16
Fine Bhownagger	... d 6 7-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger...	... d 6 7-16
Good Oomras M. G.	... d 6 5-8
F. G. Oomras M. G.	... d 6 3-8
Fine Oomras M. G.	... d 6 1-2
Good M. G. Oomras	... d 6 1-4
Fine M. G. Oomras	... d 6 1-2
Good Broach ...	... d 6 7-16
F. G. Broach ...	... d 6 19-32
Fine Broach ...	... d 6 3-4
Good Khandeish ...	... d 6 1-8
F. G. Khandeish...	... d 6 1-4

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	... Nominal.
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	... .
Wheat White Karachi	..37 3-4—1-2
Do. Months	... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	.. Nominal.
Do Months	... .

Tone—Dull.

Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 2,590,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe 62 lbs.	... 34 7-8
do Months—Mar.	
Buyers &c	...Done.—Dull.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	...37 1-2
Do Months	March—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship.	... 5? 3-8—1 1-2
Do. Months—	...Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—	Dunkirk—Done.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	...52 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—	...Apl.-May.
Do. Name of Ports,—	Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore	...44 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—	...April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—	Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship	...47 unchgd
Do. Months—	...March-May.
Do. Name of Ports—	Hamburg—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

Linseed Calcutta	...44
Do. Months—	...April-June.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata 41 1-2 unchgd.

Do. Months—	...Mar.-Apl.
Do. Name of Ports—	Hamburg—Sellers

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-15-0—1s.

Mar.-Apl.—Hull—Sellers. Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	...11 3-4+1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	...7 11 unchgd
Mar.-April—Sellers—Quiet.	

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B	... £34 5- 6
Copper Braziers	...£78 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal	... d 7

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff, to Bombay 13s. 6d.—Done.

SHEEP SKIN SALE.

Closed to-day weak with a poor demand.

Sheep skins sold £618,000.

Sheep skins Madras Prime 3rd lower.

" " Medium 3rd lower.

" " Ordinary 1 to 1 1 1-2d. lower.

" " Bombay Good 1 to 1 1-2d. lower.

ARRIVALS:—

"Ellen."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India(Double bags)... 13 5 1-4unchgd

Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Very little doing.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India 12 9 3-4 unchgd

Do Months of Shipments—Mar.-Apr.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 10—1-2d.

Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.

10 0 3-4—1-4d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Market feature less

E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India 14 4 1-2 unchgd

Months of Shipments...Apl.-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12 3 3-4 unchgd

Month of Shipments ...Mar.—Value.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Java Sugar—Steady but little or nothing doing—Prices Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.) [18TH Mar. 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
15 Boxes Sovns...	11,25,000	Colombo	Chartered Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 15th & 16th Mar. 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	318	403,116
B. B. and C. I. Rly	64	76,988

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 12th Feb 1913	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 27th Dec. 1912	8 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. "	8 "

The Cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 16 1-2 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE—

The market opened dull with rates unchanged. There has been very little business doing either way. Far Eastern rates are easier again.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32 Next
Do. do France	...171 1-4 Mail.
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...141 3-4
Shanghai "	...189 1-2
Japan "	...148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 95 1-8 for Cash and 95 3 1-6 for the settlement and has remained unchanged during the day with a small business doing.

We quote.—

Cash	... Rs. 95 2 0
Settlement	... " 95 3 0

BULLIONS.—

Fluctuations in the London market for silver continue, and yesterday rates were 3-16 lower for ready at 26 5-16 and 1-8 lower for delivery in two months at 26 11-16. New York was 3-8 down at 57 1-8. The market opened at 66 9-16 for the first settlement, and has again been irregular, declining 66 1-4 and recovering to 66 1-2 at which rate it closed. Other quotations are as under.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs. 23 15 9
Australian "	... " 23 15 0
Sovereigns "	... " 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready ...	... " 70 10 0
1st Settlement	... " 66 8 0
2nd Settlement	... " 67 0 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready ...	... " 80 0 0
1st Settlement March	... " 75 14 0
2nd Settlement	... " 76 6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

The American market closed 5 to 6 points lower for futures and unchanged for spot.

The local market is almost entirely taken up with the Broach position and settlement. Good Broach opened this morning at Rs. 342 and advanced during the early afternoon to Rs. 344 1-2. At Colaba the market kept fairly steady and a moderate business was done in Broach rates closing as under. For other descriptions there is very little enquiry and prices are easier.

The market for ready cotton (except Broach) is dull and the demands is poor. Prices are declining owing to pressure to sell.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach	... Rs. 321	April.
Fine M. G. Broach	... " 348	March.
Good M. G. Broach	... " 344	"
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat	... " 303-7	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur	... " 303-4	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	... " 303-1	"
Fine M.G. Dharasangaon Pulgaon	... " 297	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	... " 292	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	" 274	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	" 265	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	" 263	"
Sawginned Dharwar	... " 313-16	April-May
Good H. G. Westerns..	" 299	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Quiet, steady.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	...12,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·60 —02	6 59 —02	6·58 —02
June-July.	July-August.	Aug.-sept.
6·55 —02	6·50 —02	6·39 —02
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
6·25 —01	6·16 —01	6·13 —01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 7 13 6 R.T.
Apl-May	... " 6 10 6 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	Rs. 8 5 6 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl-May	8 11 6 R.T.
Yellow Gujrat Apl-May	... " 8 12 0 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet.

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	57 8 0
Small White ...	"	57 0 0
Black Kutni ...	"	48 8 0
Red Khandwa ...	"	54 0 0
Yellow Higonghat	"	61 8 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

April-May	... Rs.	13 12 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	36 0 0
Forward	" Rs.	34 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	26 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote.—

Bold	... Rs.	49 8 0
Small	... "	47 8 0

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 9 6 R.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May	"	5 9 0 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,665
Bank of India ...	64
Eastern Bank ...	90
Indian Specie ...	64 1-2

MILLS.

David ...	482 1-2
Kohinoor ...	765
Manockji Petit ...	3,110
New Great Eastern ...	252 1-2
Standard ...	1,295

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton ...	130

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Cor...	587 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	185
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	176
Bombay S N Ordy ..	249
Colaba Land and Mill ..	1,460
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	20 1-4
Treacher and Co ...	460

RAILWAY.

Tarti Valley ...	600 c. d.

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during 48 hours ended at 6 p.m, yesterday :—

Cotton	...	16,470 bales.
Wheat	...	11,072 cwts.
Linseed	...	9,109 "
Rapeseed	...	5,365 "
Gingellyseed	...	2,663 "
Poppyseed	...	32 "
Groundnuts...	...	1,552 "
Castorseed	...	19,741 "
Rice	...	2,511 "
Myrabollams.	...	1,650 "
Cottonseed	...	15,130 "
Mowrasced	...	15 "
Gram	...	435 "
Joowar	...	4,684 "
Maize	...	507 "
Barley	...	792 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Mar. 17.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 15,000 Bales

Exports to Great Britain ... 7,000 do

Exports to Continent ... 10,000 do

Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·60

Future Cotton at New York May ... ... 11·91

Future Cotton at New York July ... ... 11·84

Tone Market at closing Spot.. Steady

Tone Market at closing Futures ... ... do

General Tone of Market :—

Advanced on favorable cables later declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 17.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 1-2

Future Cotton at New Orleans—May ... ... 12·15

Future Cotton at New Orleans—July. ... ... 12·08

Opening tone of Market— Steady

Closing tone of Market— .....

Quantity in Sight from commencement of Season to date—Delayed in Transit.

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 17.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Steady and closed steady.

Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... Steady.

Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... Steady

Tota Day's Sales ... ... 7,000 bales.

Sales on spec. and export ... .

Total Sales of Surat ... .

Total Day's Imports ... 1,000

Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 9·95

Mid American at Liverpool... 6·81+ 4

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.

Mar.-Apr.	...	... 6·62+2
Apr.-May	...	... 6·61+2
May-June	...	... 6·60+2
June-July	...	... 6·57+2
July-Aug.	...	... 6·52+2
Aug.-Sept.	...	... 6·41+2
Sept.-Oct.	...	... 6·26+2
Oct.-Nov.	...	... 6·17
Nov.-Dec.	...	... 6·14

Manchester piece goods market—Generally firm.

MANCHESTER, Mar. 17.

Piece goods market—

Steadier in sympathy with cotton.

Demand from Calcutta for Jaconets fine.

Business very little doing in Grey shirtings medium

LONDON, Mar. 17.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 416 lbs)...	Apl.-June—Ldn.	Sellers 44 3
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...	Mar.-Apl.—Hamburg ...	... 47 "
Do. La Plata ...	Mar.-Apr.—Hamburg—	... 41 6 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.		
Do. Tendency of the Market— Steady		
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes Mar—		£ 24- 5-0
do ...	May-June—	£ 24- 0-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.		
Do. total afloat for U. K....		
Do. River Plate exports		
Poppyseed Canal...	Apl.-May.—Hamburg...	70 3 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Steady
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal		
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship	Mar.-Apr.—Antwerp ...	52 "
Do. Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship	Mar-Apl.—Antwerp ...	53 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold	Mar.-Apl.—Antwerp ...	... ...
Do. Jamba Red—	Mar.-Apl. Antwerp ...	... .
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Steady
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels.	Mar.-Apl.—Hull ...	£3-17-6 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close..		Quiet
Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c.	Mar.-Apl.—London.	.....
Wheat. Choice white Karachi	Mar.-Apl.—London...	37 9
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.)	Mar.-Apl.—London...	37 6
Do. Club No. 2 ..	Mar.-Apl.—London ...	37 9
Do. Choice white Delhi	March-Apl.—London—	Nom.
Do. Tone of Market at Close.		Quiet
Do. South Australian ...		.....
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs.		.....
Do do Tone of Market at Close ...		.....
Do. Red Graded American per central—May. ...		7 5 7-8
Do. Afloat to U. K.... ...		.....
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports....		.....

LONDON, Mar 17.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers

F. O. B. Hamburg...Mar. 9 11 1-4 "

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...Apr. 10 "

" Closing Tone of Market. Steady

German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Mar.-Apr. ...13 0 3-4 "

German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Apl.-May— 13 1 1-4 "

German Closing Tone Market— .....

Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India Mar.-Apl. 13 2 3-4 "

Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India...Apl.-May 13 0 3-4 "

Do. Closing Tone of Market. Quiet

Mauritius Crystals ...Mar. 12 5 1-4 "

Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady

E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Mar.-Apr. 14 4 1-2 "

E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags— Apl.-May... 14 6 "

Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady

LONDON, Mar. 17.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl....	12 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F Calcutta ...June.	11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Mar.-Apl....	12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, June	11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	11
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...Mar.-Apl....	13 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Calcutta...June..	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Mar.-Apl....	13 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June ..	12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi July-Dec...	12 1 1-2
Closing Tone of Market	Quiet
Special Feature ...	and unchanged

LONDON, Mar. 17.

METALS.

		£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	64 5 0
" Best English Selected.		70 5 0
" Braziers ...	...	78 15 0
" Tone of Market	...	Quiet
Hard Spelter ...	...	22 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	215 0 0
Yellow Metal ...	...	7
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. F. O. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool	...	11 17 6
Silver, Spot ...	...	26 5-16
" 2 months hence	...	26 11-16
" Tone of Market—	...	Quiet

China sellings.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	... 26 5-16
Silver 2 months ...	... 26 11-16
" Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet

China selling.

" Tendency, etc., of the Market ...	... do
Rentes 3 per cent ...	...£ 88 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent	...£ 73 7-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent...	£ 89 1-2
Sterling loan ...	... £ 89 1-2
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ..	£ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ..	£ 63 3-8
Bar Gold per oz	... 77·9

Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady.

Closing Tone of Finance Market— Quiet

Bank of England Rate of Discount ...	... 5 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ...	... 1 3 27-32
London at Paris Fes	... 25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·44
Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols	4·87
Interest day to day loans ...	4 7-8
Interest 7 days Market loans.	4 11-16
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	... 4 7-16
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight ...	... 4 11-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 1-4

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 18.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Tone of Market	... Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands Liverpool	G. O. C.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Mar-Apl. ..	6·62	6·60
Apl.-May ...	6·61	6·59
May-June...	6·60	6·58
June-July...	6·57	6·55
July-Aug....	6·52	6·50
Aug.-Sept...	6·41	6·39
Sept.-Oct....	6·26	6·24
Oct.-Nov....	6·17	6·15
Nov-Dec....	6·14	6·16

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	861
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	16 5
Bankjof India ...	100	50	6 "	64
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1750d
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1480
Bank of Baroda ...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	71½
Crecit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	13
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12 "	5704
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	64½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	13
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		31
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Charte ed Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£19
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	90
Mercantile Bank...	£21½	£22	7 "	£19
Do. ...	21	21½	7 "	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 2	...

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	765
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Berar Mfg ..	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	280
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ..	250	250	15	750
Bombay United ...	250	250	Nil	240
Century ...	100	100	3	290
Central India ...	500	500	70	2230
China ...	1000	1000	...	775
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	440½
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1500
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	yr. 20	785
Crescent ...	100	100	4	108½
Currimbhoy ...	1000	1000	...	1080
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
Daaid ...	450	250	10	491½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	175
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	Nil	195
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	..	503½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1700
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	370
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	493
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	700
Howard and Ballough ...	500	500	15	450
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	80
Indian Mfg. ...	1000	1000	...	500
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	Nil	850
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	225
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	157½
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	450
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	680
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1315
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	770
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1330
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2150
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1530
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3115
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	255
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	1020
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	151¼
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Ripon ...	1000	1000	...	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	1000	1000	50	857½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	420
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4950
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	80
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1330
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	130
Swan... ...	250	250	10	282
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1730
Textile	500	500	90	1520
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	640
do P	500	500	Nil	632½
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	645

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p. c.	1·5
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 "	12½
Bamankua	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ..	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile.....	70	70	7 p. c.	95
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	58
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	582½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld..O.	£10	£10	Nil	185
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	176
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	2 p. c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	965
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	240
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	272½
Central I. M. Co., Ltd.....	10	10	8½	33
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	120
Empire of I. L. A....	500	500	30 p. c.	300
John Roberts and Co.....	100	100	5 p. c.	205
Josts Fans Supply Co.....	10	50	7 yr.	50
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ "	174
Karachi Landing .	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co ..	100	100	8	100
Marsland Price and Co .... O	100	100	4 p. c.	...
Do. do P.	100	100	7 p. c.	72
Napier Hotel Co...	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	330
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co ...	50	40	10 p.c.	35
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	830
Shivrajpore Sys. etc.	10	10	...	21
Sircar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	90
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	...	20
Tata I. St. Co. D. O.	75	85	...	101
Tata I. St. Co. D. Ld.. P.	80	80	...	220
Thacker and Co ...	150	150	...	173
Telephone Co	50	50	30 p. c	2 2
Treacher and Co...	25	25	yr. 1-2	61
	500	500	yr. 30	465

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	129
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705½
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	128¾
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva.....	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	260
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	855
New Berar	500	500	40	540
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany .....

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

THE TURF.

The international character of this year's Grand National has already been referred to. That this will add to the interest is certain, and it is just as well seeing that the withdrawal of Jerry M. was a big disappointment.

Highbridge is fully expected to prove a worthy representative of the United States. Another candidate closely related with that country is highly thought of. This is Blowpipe, whose breeding makes interesting study. His sire, Bird of Paradise is by him St. Angelo and the blood of Bend Or and Shotover flows in his veins. His dame Ballista, was bred in America, being by Artillery. The latter was bred in New Zealand being by Musket. It will thus be seen that some of the best blood of English, Australasia and the United States flows in Blowpipe. He is almost as good a favourite as Rathnally and Carsey and some good judges like his chances.

The withdrawal of Jerry M. seemed to clear the way for Axle Pin, Rathnally and Carsey and their chances have been referred to before. The first named is under a cloud, a sprained shoulder having put a stop to training. At the time of writing, it is not known how serious this is but fears are being expressed that Lord Derby's house may have to be scratched. The writer fancied Axle Pin, but the enforced idleness must be harmful, even if he is able to run. Rathnally and Carsey were the other two selections when the weights appeared and they are joint favourites at present. Rathnally is not over weighted and if he is sound on the day, he will go close.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Scotland's Rugby footballers made a fine showing against Ireland on Saturday, The home full-back Dickson was injured quite early in the game, but the Scots still dominated the situation. Indeed, it really looked as though seven forwards did better than eight. Stewart, the Tasmanian sprinter of Scottish extraction, was the hero of the match. He got chances to show his pace at Edinburgh and his place in the national team is now assured. Four of the tries were scored by Stewart and displayed a fine knowledge of the game. One of his tries was gained after a run of fully 70 yards, the feat fairly bringing down the "house". The win,—4 goals and 3 tries to 3 goals (one dropped) really does not represent the full ability of the Scots, who eased up in the second half.

The result indicates that Scotland, as last year, has got together a really fine team for the match against England so that a real struggle should be seen at Twickenham.

CUP TIES.

Followers of the Association game had some important cup ties to claim their attention on Saturday. Remarkable "gates" were the order, 42,000 attending the tie between Aston Villa and Crystal Palace and 38,000 the Liverpool v. Newcastle match. The Villa played grand football and the win by 5 goals to 0 was strengthened, the belief that the club will very likely figure in the final. Sunderland is another team strongly fancied for the cup. The far-northerners received Swindon on Saturday, and well as the Southerners performed, they had to put up with a 4 goals to 2 reverse.

Good performances by two Second Division teams in Bradford and Burnley deserve mention. The former received Sheffield Wednesday, one of the leading First League teams, and deserved the 2 goals to 1 victory.

Burnley were at home to Middlesbrough and showing unexpected form, scored three goals to the one by the visitors.

Another important cup tie was that between Glasgow Rangers and Falkirk. It was played on the former's ground in the presence of 50,000 spectators, most of whom were greatly surprised to see the visitors prevail by 2 goals to 1, so ending Rangers' interest in this season's Scottish Cup.

BOXING.

Many well wishers of Bomb. Billy Wells are rather pleased that L. McCarthy declines to meet the English boxer at present. It will suit Wells far better to look for easier game during March and April and then return to England. This might mean a match with A. Palzer at the National Sporting Club on the eve of the Derby. If successful, Wells could then seek a match with McCarthy for Labor Day. He will be foolish in the extreme if he consents to meet the American champion on July 4th. As pointed out before, non-residents find mid-summer in the United States very trying. Further, Wells will be more likely to do justice to himself after four weeks in America, than after 6 months. The result of his ten rounds bout with Gunboat Smith is being awaited with interest and whilst the American's record is not very well known here, is quite recognised that he is a very powerful hitter.

WELLS v. MEHEGAN.

Although Hugh Mehegan of Australia lost the decision in his 20 rounds bout against Matt Wells at the National Sporting Club on Monday, he must have found some consolation in the unmistakable sympathy of the company.

It was a very even contest, the men fighting at a fast pace throughout the bout. Wells started off with a dash but found it difficult to get inside his rival's defence. There was really nothing in it for 16 rounds, but in the next Mehegan drove Wells all over the ring, getting in several heavy blows with the left. Wells recognised that matters were serious, and rousing himself for a big effort, he swung his left to the jaw, which shook up Mehegan. Both were tired during the remaining rounds, neither gaining an advantage. The referee declared Wells the winner, whereon a storm of hisses and groans came from the best seats. It was a most unusual happening at the National Sporting Club and (4 will not easily be forgotten). After Wells had left the square, Mehegan faced the company the cheers being so prolonged that it was some minutes before he was able to say "I did my best and think I won."

He did not show clear superiority over Wells, but he certainly deserved a draw at the worst.

BILLIARDS.

Inman succeeded in beating W. J. Peall in their match of 24,000 up, the latter with 1,200 points start. Peall got to within 128 points of victory and looked all over a winner but then struck of a bad patch. Juman seized the chance and though he did nothing worthy of himself finally won by 120 points. During the two weeks the match lasted, Inman reached three figures no fewer than 91 times, whilst his average came out at 459 for each visit to the table.

The champion has again been busy this week and he is now the proud holder of the record with Ivory balls under present rules. The best breaks prior to this week were 823 by C. Dawson (1907), 821 by J. Roberts (1905) and 803 by H. W. Stevenson (1905). Inman's new record is 894 and he is a very gratified man. It may be added that with composite balls, much higher breaks have been made, the best being G. Gray's 2,196 and H. W. Stevenson's 1,016.

ATHLETICS.

Those who saw H. Kolehmainen run at Stockholm last July, cannot feel much surprise at the Finn's latest records. Nevertheless 14 min. 18 1-5 secs. for 3 miles, and 24 mins 29 1-5 secs for 5 miles make one think particularly as they were accomplished in different races and on the same day. The New York indoor tracks are faster than outdoor tracks for anything above a mile in spite of the small lap. This because of the absence of wind, which means much. In any case, however, Kolehmainen can beat all outdoor records from 2 to 12 miles, or probably further still if he likes. Although Kolehmainen will not be eligible to represent the United States at the 1916 Olympic games, his presence in America will be very helpful, as the native runners must learn something from him.

Touching on Olympic matters, nothing is known officially regarding the news from New York that steps are being taken to secure an American trainer for the British Olympic team of 1916.

A RECORD BREAKER.

Arnold Jackson of Oxford University is quite likely to get inside Paul Jone's world's amateur record of 4 mins 15 2-5secs for the mile before very long. He cantered with the Oxford 'Varsity mile race this week, half mile in 1 min 581-5 secs is time being 4 min 261 5 secs. Besides this, he won the half mile in 1 min 581-5 secs, Last year was really his first season as he won the inter 'Varsity mile in 4 min 21 2-5secs and the 1,500 metres at the Olympic games in time equal to 4 min. 17 secs. For the mile, there is every reason to think he may beat 4 min. 15 secs. before long.

Cambridge University also has a fine "miler" in R. S. Clarke. He was about ten yards worse than Jackson at Queen's Club last March and he has again won the Cambridge and 'Varsity mile. He got home a few inches in front of K. E Atkinson in 4 min. 26 1-5 secs., but he is just the sort of man to beat 4 min. 20 secs., so that Jackson may be forced to do something "tail". A feature of the Oxford 'Varsity sports has been the fine showing by over-seas athletes. W. C. Robertson of Bermuda won the "quarter." H. R. Stolz (U. S. A.) the long jump, and W. A. Zeigler (U. S. A) both the shot putting and hammer throwing events. Another American was second in the latter, whilst second and third in the "shot" honour the Stars and Stripes.

IN GENERAL.

The annual hockey match between Oxford and Cambridge enabled the latter to win by a record score—seven goals to two.

Another fine break of 439 came from M. Inman's one on Wednesday night.

England, France and Germany each won 3 and lost 1 match in the international ice hockey tournament at St. Moritz, Germany winning by virtue of the best goal average.

J. H. Sinclair made many friends when he visited England with the South African cricket team a few years ago and the news of his death was received with genuine respect.

It seems that H. L. Doherty is almost as good at golf as he used to be at lawn tennis. At Woking recently he went round the course in 69 strokes, an improvement of one on the previous amateur record by R. H. Mitchell.

A. N. Burns of London proved best of the competitors who took part in the National Figure Skating Championship at the Manchester Ice Palace.

Some good shooting was seen in the Prix de Beaulieu at Monte Carlo, Mr. Bradley of America taking first prize with 15 consecutive kills.

The Oxford 'Varsity hockey team beat Hampstead by no fewer than 12 goals to 9 on Saturday, but Cambridge failed (11-4) against Woodford.

THE Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of members of the Permanent Committee of the Permanent Charitable Relief Fund:—The Hon. Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart. C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Narottam Morarji Gokuldas, Mr. Lakhamsey Nappoo; Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

SPORTING NEWS.

PIG-STICKING.

COMPETITION OPENS FOR THE KADRI CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BACHHNAON, Mar. 18.

Competition for the Kadri Cup, the principal pig-sticking trophy of India, is taking place here, and the stranger marvels at the hospitality and generosity of the Meerut Tent Club in annually giving up so much of their best country to the competition. The splendid entry testifies to the increasing popularity of the sport, and one is glad to note amongst the entries the names of so many leading lights. Accident has prevented Capt. Aster, who so nearly won last year, from competing this year. He and his horses have had a good deal of experience at the game lately, and many thought him a likely winner.

Col. Licky acted as field master, the supply of pig was excellent, and the going perfect. The heats were as follows:—

FIRST HEAT.—1, Major Sarels on Goredar; 2, Mr. Turner on Enfilade; 3, Mr. Kemp on Brother Bill. Umpire, Mr. Norton.

A goodish boar got up ten mins. after the line started. Turner did some useful fast hunting and then pig took to jinking, and gave everyone in turn a chance. Turner, however, was not to be deceived, and he had the end of the hunt to himself, spearing in good style.

SECOND HEAT.—1, Capt. Lodwick on Macsweney, Mr. Bolitho on Frederick's, Joy, Col. Waterfield, on Vernon. Umpire, Major Pritchard.

Bolitho made all the running, but then let Waterfield in, who in turn gave way to Lodwick who had a lucky win.

THIRD HEAT.—1, Major Knowles on Rubies, Mr. Pownall on Borneo, Capt. Warren on Yip. Umpire, Mr. A. S. Collet.

A small sow broke back. Knowles did all the work, then the pig squatted and Carbold Warren got a good lead and won.

FOURTH HEAT.—1, Capt. Lynch Staunton on Raider, Mr. Sherston on Magistrate, Mr. Yorke on Lochinvar.

This heat, which was considered one of the hot things of the day, was on the line over five hours. They had many starts, but generally galloped over their pig. Eventually they got a very good start and treated us to a ding-dong race between Yorke and Sherston. Yorke speared, but could not show blood and Sherston won.

FIFTH HEAT:—Mr. Watson Smythe on N. B., Capt. Phillips on Knight Errant, Capt. Disney Watts on Maid Marian. Umpire, Mr. Boomilo.

This heat had four runs, in which Phillips was generally the only one near the pig. He had hard lines in losing a pig he took across the river alone. Eventually he won the heat after a long run.

SIXTH HEAT:—Mr. A. P. Collet on Red Ruin, Col. White on Ladybird, Mr. Gladstone on Bugler and Mr. Brayne.

This heat was taken a big chukker in a circle round the line. Gladstone led after the first 400 yards, and kept his lead to the end, when he speared after a long run.

SEVENTH HEAT.—Capt. Melville on Warrigal, Capt. Carey, Mr. Freer Smith on Moses; Mr. Gray on Audacity, Umpire, Mr. Brayne.

A little boar went forward. Melville making the pace and making it pretty hot soon reduced him to jinking, when everyone had a chance. The pig being reduced to a standstill, gave Carey a very lucky chance, of which he availed himself.

EIGHTH HEAT.—Major Vincent on Silver Heels, Mr. Lawson Smith on Dandy, Mr. Clibburns on Rajah, Mr. Norton on Slipper.

After a long turn on the line a boar gave a tremendously fast run across a bare maidan. Clibburn led through until just at the end, when Lawson Smith got in and speared.

NINTH HEAT.—Col. Caton Jones on Akbar, Major Wardrop on Hullucky Bill, Capt. Mellor on Brown Girl. Umpire, Mr. Collett.

Wardrop led until the pig took to jirking, when Mellor got in. Both had a try or two and eventually Mellor gained the spear.

TENTH HEAT:—Mr. Day on Dandy, Capt. Pilcher on Mubbrook, Capt. Paynter on Mac, Major Pritchard.

This heat was watched with interest as it contained a previous winner of the Kadir Cup in Capt. Paynter. Pilcher got away first hit a jink and let in Paynter, who kept his place until he speared.

ELEVENTH HEAT:—General Rimington on Bawnady, Mr. Wallace on Larry, Capt. Allardyce on Vedette. Umpire, Mr. Branford.

A good-sized sow had the start and the pig came through the line. The pace was very good until the pig took to jinking. General Rimington was doing much of the work. Wallace, whose horse seemed very handy, speared neatly.

TWELFTH HEAT:—Mr. Watson on Joan, Captain Curtis on James, Mr. Nunns on Teotari. Umpire, Capt. Phillips.

A short time was spent on line, when they got a level start after a fast jinking pig. Watson did the work at first, but fell and remounting continued. Each took on the pig for a time in turn. Nunn was the first to try a spear, but missed, and Curtis then had a go and scored a jinking run all through.

THIRTEENTH HEAT:—Capt. Petit on Chebis, Capt. Keighley, Major Woodsides on Ginger. Umpire, Capt. Phillips.

Knightly did not turn up, and the two doctors were left to fight it out between them. Petit struck to a jinking pig in great style, but had the bad luck to lose him which he was all but cooked. They were then taken back to a pig, which the honorary secretary was riding. When they got on to him they found the honorary secretary had taken all the go out of him, and the spear fell to Woodsides after a 20 yards run.

FOURTEENTH HEAT.—Major Fraser's Kismet, Capt. and Bromil's Batt Leaxe.

There was a ragged start between the line and the elephants, Bromilo leading. The pig appeared after a very short run on his way through the line. This pig rolled over a coolie, cut a horse and created a good deal of excitement.

FIFTEENTH HEAT:—Mr. Taylor's Kildare, Mr. Metcalfe's Seagul, Major Seriven's Deadsnipe. Umpire, Capt. Allardyce.

They had several runs and lost. Then they got a nice boar, which gave a nice run. Metcalfe kept on the pig all the way, and got in a good spear.

SIXTEENTH HEAT.—Mr. Norton on Windfall, Mr. Holland on The Ward, Capt. Warrens on Tunfarakbakhd. Umpire, Major Wardrop.

This was a very fast run, Holland doing all the work until Norton very cleverly availed himself of an opening, and running in speared with considerable skill.

SEVENTEENTH HEAT.—Mr. C. M. Collet on Precentor, Mr. Noel's Naik, Capt. Okelly's Robson. Umpire, Capt. Phillips.

A big pig went away, followed at a good pace. Noel speared lightly in the first 100 yards, the pig making no attempt to jink.

EIGHTEENTH HEAT.—Mr. Humfrey's Muriel, Mr. Brunford on Castor, Mr. Brayne's Fawnhope, Maj. Putchard's Poetess. Umpire, Mr. Sherston.

A good boar was followed by Humfreys up to the first jink, when everyone had a look in. The pig got into thick Jhow, and was temporarily lost. Branford picked it up, and Brayne coming to the head of affairs speared.

NINETEENTH HEAT.—Mr. A. P. Collet on Glenbeigh, Mr. Bolith's Bob, Mr. Clibburn. Umpire, Maj. Knowles assisted by the Hon. Sec.

This heat was loosed on a small boar, behind the line. He at once lay up on being set going. Again he took them on at a good pace. Clibburn did most of the work but failed in his first attempt to spear. However, he had another try and succeeded.

TWENTIETH HEAT.—Mr. C. M. Collett on lady Madcap, Capt. Paynter on Bob, Capt. Petit's Roberts. Umpire, Mr. Branford.

The pig went back through the elephants, Captain Paynter hotly pursuing and attended closely by Petit, Paynter then got half a chance, and very cleverly speared a crossing pig.

TWENTY-FIRST HEAT.—Mr. Branford's Pollux, Mr. Turner's Assault, Mr. Curti's Starlight. Umpire, Capt. Phillips.

The heat got well away on a good boar which got up from the line. Turner had him to himself up to the first jink, where he failed to spear. Curtis got on here but Turner came up with a tremendous burst and passing, Curtis speared.

TWENTY-SECOND HEAT:—Mr. Norton on Sam, Maj. Pritchard on The Plum, Gen. Rimington, on Leinber. Umpire, Capt. Corbold Warren.

The heat got well away after a goodish Boar, Norton leading at first. Then the General took up the turning, and put in some good work at a fast pace, but just failed to spear, and Pritchard won. All three were together all through, and the two losers had bad luck.

TWENTY-FOURTH HEAT:—Mr. Noel's Bendige, Mr. Sale's Lewis, Mr. Taylor's Farewell. Umpire, Mr. Bromilo.

Noel got well away, and made the pace pretty hot until the pig jinked. Then Sale and Taylor attended, Taylor doing most of the work and getting the spear.

TWENTY-FOURTH HEAT:—Mr. Watson Smyth's Valiant, Capt Melville's Pasey, Capt. Allardye's Rufus, Capt. Lynch Staunton's Derbie. Umpire, Mr. Brayne.

A lean leggy sow took this heat at a rare pace across the open. The men had very fast horses, but the pig held her own for a long time. A very pretty run with lots of jinking was aided by a well-deserved spear by Melville. A very good heat.

TWENTY-FIFTH HEAT:—Mr. Humfrey on Monte, Capt. Lodwick's Canbeen, Mr. Holland on Golden Glean, Mr. Corey on Shardil. Umpire, Mr Clibburn.

They first got away after a diminutive boar, which made good his escape. Later another small boar gave them a fast run, the spear going to Humfrey. A good heat, anybody's pig all through.

TWENTY-SIXTH HEAT.—Mr. Pownall's Soap Suds, Captain O'Kelly's Wooley, Capt. Disney Watt's Tipperary, Capt. Mellor's J. P. Umpire, Major Pritchard.

Mellor got on to the pig, a small fast sow and held his place from first to last. Disney Watt and Pownall held a good deal of jinking but failed to get rid of Mellor, and he speared after a really fine performance

TWENTY-SEVENTH HEAT:—Col. Waterfield's Baroda, Capt. Bromilo on Climax, Capt. Keighly's and Mr. Brayne's Jungi. Umpire, Maj. Knowles.

GOOD SPORT IN THE FIRST ROUND

Keighley was absent. Brayne got away after a small boar, which got into some Jhao, and no heat was called. The pig then emerged and Waterfield got on, but overrode him. Then Brayne had a dig at him but speared the ground, which unfortunately was very deep, and he could show no blood. Bromilo going in great form speared a second later.

TWENTY-EIGHTH HEAT.—Mr. Wallace's Marry Gold, Maj. Sarel's Peter, Capt. Phillips' Toffee, Maj. Knowle's M. M. Umpire, Mr. C. M. Collett.

The heat slipped on a 2 ft. 5 in. sow, Phillips going first, and then Knowles, who soon passed him. Knowles made all the running until the thick grass set the little pig jinking interminably. All had several tries. Phillips fell but getting up again was first to show blood. A rotten hunt all through.

TWENTY-NINTH HEAT.—Mr. Yorke on Hunt Cup, Major Wardrop on Crispin, Mr. Nunn on Butter, Capt. Corbold Warren on Bally Car. Umpire, Mr. Bromilo.

It was a good start. Nunns' saddle slipped round but each of the others was on the pig in turn. Finally Wardrop drew ahead and gained a good spear. A nice hunt.

THIRTEITH HEAT:—Col. Caton Jones' Mehanga, Capt. Warren's Bogey Man, Mr. Sherston's Dreadnought, Mr. Day's Meddlesome. Umpire, Major Pritchard.

A nice 28 inch boar was found sitting in a bush by Major Pritchard. There was a good start through the line of elephants. Warren fell early and Caton Jones took on the pig which he stuck to in great style for 1 1-2 miles at a great pace. Then all did some work and Sherston got the spear A great hunt. Caton Jones was very unlucky not to have won.

This concluded the first round.

GUJERAT CUP.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 18.

Previous arrangements for the Gujerat pig-sticking meeting are now cancelled. The meet will now be held at Himatnagar, where members will be the guests of his Highness the Maharaja of Idar. The dates will remain as already announced.

BOMBAY HUNT.

When one hears of two runs in one morning, the first of 20 minutes the second of 35, those who were not present can well imagine that yesterday's sport was of the best.

Directly the morning light which, owing to a light mist, appeared to be a little late, permitted, hounds to moved off towards the Barracks where they soon proclaimed a find, the jack had undoubtedly set his mask for Caleena, for after crossing the vegetable gardens on the rear side, he made off straight across the tank itself, and into the gardens on the far side, and turning right-handed dashed away over the paddy lands down towards the backwater. The water, however, seemed to be too much for him and again swerving right-handed, he made for the Koli-Kalyan Church where he attempted to lie up, but was viewed running back over his old line; and hounds, quickly picking up the scent, followed close in pursuit once more over the lands, towards Black Bridge; he was seen to reach the bridge some few feet ahead of the leading hounds and on reaching the other side was quickly pulled down and broken up by our voracious pack.

A move was quickly made to Sahar where the more fortunate were able to change horses, and then hounds, were thrown into the coverts on the north side of the village, from which broke away one of the fastest things in jackals we have hunted this year. He first took us to the backwater, and for the second time that morning we came back left-handed away from the Horse-Shoe Valley, this time we going further round and leaving the church on our left, hounds streamed over the wall into the big treed compound close by; and by dint of perseverance drove him right through and out by the far corner towards the parade ground, across the right-hand edge. Leaving Caleena Tank on our right, we headed straight for Santa Cruz. However, the jack decided to try Sahar Hill in a big circle right-handed we galloped over the melon ground, past the brick yard, over the paddy fields, across the grasslands and on towards the village.

After crossing the Bomanwadi Valley, we continued the circle over the pipe-line, across more big bunds and eventually killed him on the other side of the Marole Valley bunds, fairly close to Marole Church. It was a splendid half hour and the pace was wonderful; when one thinks of the work put in by the hounds this season and then is able to witness two run-slike this morning's, one feels sure the general vote will be "jolly good pack."

J. C.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

The annual general meeting of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. were held last evening at their registered offices, Messrs. Bradbury and Co., Church Gate Street.

Mr. J. F. Bradbury the Chairman, presided over the former. The directors report for the past year showed that there was a nett balance of Rs. 2,06,767-4-4; out of this the Directors had set aside, Rs. 70,000; to the Reserve Fund Account, Rs. 47,500 to the Depreciation Fund Account and Rs. 17,000 Equalization of Dividend Fund Account leaving a disposable balance of Rs. 72,267-4-4; from this balance the directors had paid an "ad interim" dividend of Rs. 25 per share, and a further dividend at the rate of Rs. 35 per share. A balance of Rs. 267-4-4; had been carried forward to the next year's account. Improvements had been effected to the existing machinery by the additions of modern plants. The Company's property including building machinery and stock now stood insured at Rs. 20,06,000. The profits and standing charges of the Company were insured for £20,000.

The report was adopted.

The meeting confirmed, the appointment of Mr. R Paterson Brown as a director an re-elected Mr. John Knowles as a director. Messrs. Kushnath A. Kirtikar, and Dinshaw D. Patel, were re-appointed as auditors.

The meeting of the New Great Eastern Spinning Co., Ltd., was presided over by Sir Jagmohandas Varjiwandas, the Chairman.

The directors report for 1912 which was adopted, showed:—A balance of Rs. 3,09,183-6-8 from which, deducting the "ad interim" dividend for the half-year ended 30th June 1912 at Rs. 6 per share, there remained Rs. 2,64,183-6-8; which the Directors disposed of as follows: Payment of further Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1912 at Rs. 9 per share, Rs. 67,500-0-0; Transfer to Machinery Depreciation Fund Rs. 70,062 3-1; Transfer to Reserve Fund Rs. 1,19,062-3-1; and Balance to be carried forward to the next year's account.

Mr. J. F. Bradbury and the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Bart., were re-elected as directors.

SAILING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chuninalal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, a serang named Gulam Muhamed Dadan was charged with anchoring his craft without lights near Prince's Dock on the night of the 13th inst.

The accused said that he had had his lights burning but they had gone out.

His Worship said that sailing in the night without lights was a dangerous practice and fined the accused Rs. 25.

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LASSITUDE AND HOW TO OVERCOME IT.

During the enervating "muggy" weather which so constantly marks the second quarter of the year, lassitude is the lot of a large number of people The physical sensation is accompanied by a mental indisposition to work and a lack of tone of the whole system.

—Who is there, then, who will not gladly adopt a regime which completely overcomes this mental and physical apathy and restores the vim and snap of life?

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

TATA POWER WORKS.

INJUNCTION TO STOP BLASTING.

Mr. Mulraj Khatau, a Hindu merchant residing at Lonavla, filed a suit against the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., in which suit the plaintff prayed for an injunction restraining the contractors of the defendant company from conducting blasting operations at their works at Lonavla, in the present manner which caused damage to the plaintiff's and other buildings situated close by. Further, the plaintiff prayed for the award of Rs. 10,000 as damages sustained by him as a result of the blasting operations. Specific instances of damage to buildings on th plaintiff's property were mentioned in the plaint.

The matter came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Beaman yesterday, when Mr. J. D. Inveriarity appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Campabell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, represented Messrs the Tata Hydro-Electric Co., Ltd.

In the affidavits filed by the responsible officials of the defendant company, who were in charge of the work carried on at the place, it was stated that there was no truth in the allegations made by the plaintiff and the statements as to the damage caused were exaggrated.

Mr. B. D. Richards, an engineer in the employ of the company, who had inspected the plaintiff's buildings was of opinion in his affidavit that the damage was grossly exaggrated and the danger to the plaintiff's property overstated. He thought that the plaintiff was trying to dispose of the property at the expense of the defendant company.

Mr. Richards also stated that as a result of blasting operations in January, some damage had been done to the out-houses on the plaintiff's property which could be estimated at less than Rs. 50.

Mr. P. D. Reynolds, employed under Messrs. Pauling and Co., Ltd., contractors of the defendant stated that the operations had not been carried on in any wrongful or negligent manner so as to cause injury, loss and damage to the plaintiff's building or property. Every precaution that was necessary had been taken to ensure the safety of human life and property.

Mr. Campbell for the defendants, stated that the attitude of the plaintiff towards the Tata enterprise was well-known. If an injunction were granted it would seriously handicap the progress of the work. Responsible people connected with the work had stated that the plaintiff had exaggerated his statements and demands, and in the circumstances counsel would request his Lordship that the order prayed for and "ad interim" injunction, would not be granted.

Mr. Inveriarity contended that, as a matter of right, the plaintiff was entitled to an order stopting the blasting operations.

His Lordship was of opinion that the blasting operations were carried on on the lines similar to those adopted by the Municipality of Bombay, and he rejected the application for an "ad interim" injunction, but passed a rule to show cause why an injunction should not be granted. The rule was returnable on Tuesday next.

THE POLICE COURTS.

HOUSE-BREAKING AT KATHA-BAZAAR.

At the Esplande Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Sargen charged Karoo Vasta (20), with house-breaking at night.

Yesterday morning at 1-30 Ranga Prasad, working as a servant in a cloth shop and having his dwelling on the second floor of a building in Katha-bazaar, was awakened by the sound of his door being shaken, and observed a man standing in front of it. He was trying to remove certain clothes when the complainant arose. Noticing this, the accused ran away, but the complainant pursued him and having roused his neighbours by shouting managed with their assistance to seize the man on the first floor.

The accused said that the complainant had engaged him to carry a box to the latter's house where an altercation had arisen over his hire whereupon the complainant had charged him with theft.

The accused admitted having altogether had five and a half months imprisonment, and that he had left jail only recently.

His Workship sentenced him to nine months' reigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF PIECE-GOODS.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Deputy Inspector Sargon charged three Hindus, named Hargovind Purshotam Chaganlal Iswar and Gopal Somanath with the theft of a case containing chintz valued at Rs. 471.

The accused, it appears, removed the case from the verandah of the shop of a piece-goods dealer in Kalbadevi-road in the early morning of the 14th instant, and took it to a shop belonging to a friend of theirs where they asked him to keep it till they returned for it. This shop-keeper had his suspicions about the goods, and told the police to watch the accused when they removed the case. That same evening the three accused called at the shop, opened the case and were about to drive away in gharry with the contents, (pieces of chintz), when the police arrested them.

His Honour convicted all the three accused and sentenced the first two to two months' and the third to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED DATURA POISONING.

It will be remembered that some days ago certain Mahomedans from Ajmer were arrested by the police on suspicion of having poisoned two other Mahomedans named Barkat-Ali and Masuk-Ali, living at Kamatipura. The details of the case were reported in a previous issue.

Barkat-Ali was in love with a girl who, however, jilted him. The Ajmer Mahomedans pretended they new sorcery and led Barkat-Ali to believe they could make the girl follow his bidding by the performance of a "jadu." So Barkat-Ali and his friend Masuk-Ali, together with the Ajmer Mahomedans, went to the Hornby Villard to perform the jadu. Arrived there, they partook of some sweets, as a result of which Barkat-Ali and his friend became unconscious. They were taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that the sickness was due to Dhatura poisoning.

Two of the Ajmer Mahomedans, Baba Khan Mahomed Khan and Abdul Karim Abdul Rahim, were placed before Mr. Frank Oliveira, at Maragon, charged with poisoning two persons and the theft of property of the value of Rs. 30.

His Worship, after recording the evidence, committed both the accused to the High Court Criminal Sessions.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The Punjab annual congress of the Salvation Army will be held in Lahore, from the 20th to the 27th instant.

In celebration of his installation the Rajah of Sirmur, has announced among other concessions, free primary education in the State schools.

It is understood that Mrs. Fulham, now in the Central Jail, Naini, will be removed to Hazaribagh, where she will undergo her sentence.

The death has taken place at Allahabad, of Mrs. Laurie, at the age of seventy-seven, well-known for her connection with many hotels throughout Upper India, bearing her name.

Charu, who is the agent of a local Zemindar, while returning after renewing the license of his master's gun was arrested, and eventually convicted under Section 19 (F) of the Arms Act.

The death has occurred here of Koer Mahendra Singh, (son of the late Raja Lachman Singh) a well-known and popular retired member of the Provincial Civil Service who had officiated twice as District Magistrate.

To-day Mr. Justice Coxe and Mr. Justice Chatterjee, issued a rule on the District Magistrate of Khulna, against the order of a Deputy Magistrate convicting Charu Chandra Ghose under the Arms Act and fining him Rs 20.

Good progress has been made with the erection of the Curzon statue in Calcutta. The bronze figure is already mounted on the pedestal, but it is swathed in the packing material and will remain invisible until the unveiling ceremony.

The death took place in Switzerland some weeks ago of the Rev. Ian R. Fraser, formerly a Scottish chaplain in India, and well-known in Calcutta, as an eloquent and scholarly preacher, and a sincere and earnest man.

The grounds attached to the Kutab Minar, and Sadar Jang's mausoleum at Delhi are, it is said, to be laid out afresh, after he most modern and approved style. Mr. Loch, who is in general charge of the public resorts and gardens of Delhi, is to carry out these schemes of improvement.

The petition of the Mutton Butchers at the Calcutta New Market to the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, has evidently resulted in much good, says the "Empire." The lard stalls have been removed from their midst and placed among the beef butchers and the vacant spaces are now occupied by egg vendors.

Mr. Gokhale is still suffering from an abscess in the right ear and great weakness. His sense of hearing is much impaired. This prevents him from attending the Imperial Legislative Council meetings at Delhi this week, but it is expected that he will be able to join the Commission at Lucknow, on 30th instant.

Suppan, a Tamil, was summoned at the Colombo Police Court for having been drunk and disorderly on the public road. The accused admitted that he was drunk, but explained that he was forced to drink because since the loss of his teeth he could eat nothing but of course he only drank toddy. He added that he could not have been disorderly as he had a broken arm. The magistrate imposed a fine of Rs. 50, in view of previous convictions.

The motor cycle has made much headway in Ceylon, writes a correspondent, but the island only boasts of one lady motor cyclist, Miss Orr Patterson, who has been using a Douglas machine in Colombo, for some little time now, and gaining general admiration for the way in which she handles it. Miss Patterson comes from Elie, Fifeshire, and has been in Ceylon, since January last, after a month's stay in Egypt. Miss Patterson is an author and has written for several of the magazines. She is at present, engaged in writing a book on Ceylon.

Time is no object in India says the "Sind Gazette." Replying to an inquiry from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce with reference to the alleged irregularities in obtaining refunds of octroi, the President of the Karachi Municipality states that the matter is still under ivestigation by the police that the legal aspect of the question is still under considerations that no prosecution has yet been filed and that the Municipality are affording the police all the information available. The irregularities in question are alleged to have occurred in November last. If four months is not a long enough time for the unravelment of such an affair four years is not likely to suffice. Four decades hence, even, the police may perhaps be still investigating.

In the January number of "United Empire" Sir Bampfylde Fuller, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., tries to explain the difference in outlook between the Indian and the European He says:—"There are Indians who have exhibited in executive posts such zeal and energy as would be a credit to the most strenuous of British officials. But they are exceptional, and it is undeniable that the Oriental is much more at home in forming a judgment upon a situation than in attempting to control it. Experience has generally shown that Indians in executive positions need the support of superior authority when called upon to meet emergent difficulties. The phrase East is East and West is West has something real behind it it expresses a vital distinction between the view which Eastern and Western peoples take of the purpose of life. In both East and West the object is to obtain satisfaction. The East endeavours to satisfy itself simply and directly by appealing to the emotions—by developing such feelings as affection, loyalty, devotion, and self-esteem. The West aims at satisfaction less directly; it is concerned rather with its environment than with itself, and influences its feelings very largely by changing and complicating the circumstances of life."

The Delhi paper understands that orders have been issued for he clearence from superabundant vegetation of the Roshanara Garden, which, at present constitute a sort of jungle and consequently as a malarial area are a source of danger to the public health. The surroundings of these historic burying-places of the (princesses Rashnara and Jahanara) will be laid out in the same style as the Nicholson and Kudsia Gardens and so become an attractive as well as healthy public resort.

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Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 19th March, 1913.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE long sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council came to a close on Monday evening when honourable members took formal leave of his Excellency, the President, as the next meeting will be the first parliament of Lord Willingdon's regime. Two or three measures were disposed during the session, but the most important was that which came last on the Agenda and advanced least—the Guzarat Talukdari Bill. The objects of that measure are plainly stated, being to encourage, and, as regards the instruction of minors, to compel the talukdars, as a class, to prepare themselves by education and otherwise for the management of their estates, the protection of their interests and the maintenance of their ancestral status, under modern conditions, to which their traditional conservatism has hitherto prevented them from adjusting themselves; and to continue to protect their estates during the period of preparation and adjustment, so far as may be consistent with other interests, from disruption and exploitation, to which they are otherwise exposed by the present illiteracy and improvidence of many of the owners and their indulgence in ruinous litigation; furthermore to simplify the process of protection and improve its methods by amendment and consolidation of the law embodied in the various existing enactments. It is a parental measure, designed for the good of the people directly interested and one, which it might be imagined, would be warmly welcomed. But it appears to have evoked much opposition and we do not wonder that the President was led to exclaim that much of what was said in the debate was out of order and he thought that if the man from Mars could have looked down upon them he would have said that there had been a great display of critical faculty and very little knowledge of the real facts. At the first reading of a Bill it is only necessary to affirm the principle, or otherwise, details being threshed out by the Select Committee, to which it is referred; so that at the next meeting of the Council it is probable what, at first sight may appear to be objectionable features, will have disappeared or have been modified. That an amendment of the existing law is absolutely necessary, the Council has the assurance of Mr. Barrow, who, as Commissioner of the Northern Division, has more first-hand knowledge of the condition of the Talukdars than any of his colleagues and we may take it that he would not have spoken so plainly had he not the authority of experience.

"If Government and the Talukdars themselves are satisfied with the existing state of things," said Mr. Barrow, "if they are content to allow the dry-nursing of the Talukdars to continue indefinitely, then I agree that it would be a waste of time and energy to tinker further with the law relating to the Talukdars. But if they are not so content—and I confess that I cannot understand how they can be content—then amendment is inevitable." And who, after hearing Mr. Barrow and his colleague from the same part of the presidency, can doubt that change is necessary? The very argument that existing measures have failed, confirmed the view that the law must be amended and the talukdars saved from the evil influences, enumerated in the statement of objects and reasons, to which they are subject. The aim of Government is to restore the Talukdars to the position which they held prior to the commencement of British rule in Guzarat, to enable them to manage their own estates and to stand unsupported, independently of the Talukdari Settlement Officer, "amenable to the ordinary civil law of the country, secure in the enjoyment of the privileges attaching to their tenure." Hitherto the Talukdar has resorted to the Settlement Officer, as an ordinary patient goes to hospital, when his case is hopeless. The Settlement Officer, like the physician, is helpless. He can take no really effective action when an estate comes under his management only at the last moment, when it is so heavily encumbered that its owner has no further use for it and is therefore willing to part with it. The Talukdar, in his ignorance, ignorance which is mainly responsible for his present position, is said to be opposed to the measure; but it appears that in his opposition he is again but an instrument in the hands of the people who have brought about his ruin. Mr. Barrow declares that the legal practitioners are largely responsible and quoted a memorial which had been sent in on the subject, wherein was "the amazing proposal that in order to lessen the cost of litigation amongst the Talukdars, the State should forego the cost of Court-fees and process fees," the result being, of course to make more money available for fees to lawyers. However, the Bill when next it appears will probably be recognised as acceptable both in principle and in detail, as one calculated to save the Talukdars from extinction.

Closing the session, references were made by hon. members to the approaching departure of Lord Sydenham, who has presided over the deliberations of the Council for upwards of five years. And it was gratifying to find his Excellency acknowledge that his association with the various members had been all along harmonious. He was revealing no secret when he said that though their "little Cabinet" had seen many changes, it had been throughout happy and the splits which as they heard, occurred in other Cabinets had never been known to occur in theirs. "A harmonious Government disseminated harmony throughout the administration as a whole and such a Government he was proud to say had always existed during his period of office." His Excellency referred to the constitution of the new Councils and the increased direct representation of Indian interests. He testified to the success which had been achieved and acknowledged that though points of view taken by Indian and European members could not always be the same, among Indian members also the point of view must and did occasionally differ. He urged them not to exaggerate their differences and imagine that there were broad rivers dividing them when there were only tiny rivulets; let them rather dwell on their points of agreement than on their slight differences of opinion and seek a solution by bringing reason to bear upon the subjects of their discussion trusting to accuracy of statement rather than to rhetoric which might sometimes be misleading. These and the words of encouragement his Excellency addressed to the Council were the most appropriate wherewith to close the session and his term of office as president. They may be borne in mind to future advantage.

VILLAGE ACCOUNTANTS.

THERE is an important reform which the Government of Bombay will sooner or later be compelled to face, and which will create a great deal of excitement among the Brahmans of the Deccan. There are in this Presidency proper two classes of village accountants, one stipendiary and named Talati, and the other hereditary and styled Kulkarni. The Talatis, who exist in Gujerath, parts of Khandesh, the Konkan, and parts of the south of the Presidency, are ordinary subordinate Revenue Servants, graded from Rs. 10 per-month to Rs. 20 per month with various extras, and eligible for pension. The Kulkarnis are paid a fixed proportion of the revenue demand of their villages with the same extras as Talatis. They are not able to obtain a pension, and in the majority of cases they do not serve as village accountants for life because their watans are shared with other sharers, each of whom is entitled to serve when his turn comes round for five years or ten years according to the practice of the watan. While Talatis, like other Revenue Subordinates are liable to transfer from place to place; Kulkarnis usually serve in their own native villages where they know every man woman, and child, and are closely and deeply involved in all the local factions. On account of all these circumstances they are often very unscrupulous and untrustworthy. Many of them are up to any dodge to make money and every officer who has an inside knowledge of Revenue work in the Deccan, would admit that during the last twelve years there has been a tremendous amount of irregularities committed by the village Accountants. Their hereditary and somewhat detached position renders many of them insolent as well as apathetic in the face of the rebukes of their superiors while the framers of the Hereditary Offices Act were so scrupulous in safeguarding the interests of the various watandars that it is only by interpreting one section of the Act in a sense which it can hardly bear that generally lazy and insolent men can be rejected when they wish to serve in their own turns or as deputies for others. It is in the districts where there are Kulkarnis that the unauthorized arrears of land revenue and tagavi are so heavy and so continuous as to amount to a scandal. There can be only one solution. The herditary village accountant must go, and must be replaced by the efficient stipendiary Talati. The question is how to get rid of the Kulkarni. His watan has to be extinguished, and can only be done at a considerable cost. That is to say his rights will have to be purchased or converted into cash allowance. This will necessitate legislation and a tremendous outcry among the sentimentalists and agitators of the Deccan. But it has got to come.

THE SUFFRAGETTES BILL.

We hope the unruly scenes in Hyde Park and Oxford Street, which occurred on Monday will hurry on the production of the Bill for the suppression of Suffragette offences. This the Government, some days ago, announced to be under consideration, but nothing has been heard of it since. The Government cannot fail to realise that it is a measure of great urgency, and doubtless the Law Officers a long time ago decided, in their own minds, what special measures they considered to be best fitted to deal with the situation. The reason of the delay of course is plain. The Cabinet is as curiously divided as the House, and it has been impossible for its members to agree upon the amount of severity, which should be meted out. It is to be hoped, however, that those who favour the milder measures, will soon realise that in the interests of the women themselves, their methods of propaganda must be sternly suppressed in order that they may be saved from the danger, which awaits them in the streets. The behaviour of the crowd in Hyde Park, and later on in Oxford Street was as disgraceful as anything the Suffragettes themselves have done. Had they been disturbed in one of their most destructive excursions, had they even endangered the lives of those who assailed them, the Suffragettes could scarcely have been treated with greater severity. Mob law is always the cruellest law of any, and the friends of the Suffragettes will do them the best service by helping to suppress their outrages, and thus obviate the consequences of their folly.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID.

THE suggestion made at Monday's meeting of the Legislative Council, regarding aid to discharged prisoners, coming as it does from the Inspector-General of Jails, is of more than ordinary interest. Colonel Jackson asked for a Committee to enquire into the question of assisting prisoners on release by giving them an opportunity of obtaining honest employment, and thus preventing their lapse into fresh crime. He did not urge as a part of the Government function that it should provide employment for the habitual prisoner; but he thought something should be done by private philanthropy with the assistance of Government,—otherwise the prisoner, on release, would again relapse into crime,—and more especially in regard to first offenders was the necessity for giving them help and advice imperative. Fortunately, Government adopted Colonel Jackson's suggestion, and a Committee was appointed, which will doubtless formulate a scheme at an early date.

COLONEL BURRARD.

COLONEL SIDNEY GERALD BURRARD, C.I.E., R.E., who has been awarded the Victoria medal of the Royal Geographical Society, has been Surveyor-General of India since 1910, and Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey of India since 1899. He obtained his first commission in the Royal Engineers in 1879, and, four years later, was attached to the Military Works Department in Baluchistan, afterwards joining the Survey Department. He wrote on the Geology and Geography of the Himalayan Mountains and Tibet—published in 1908—and his reports, though official documents, are of remarkable interest and many in number.

It is intended shortly to form a Delhi Construction Committee, in view of the work being undertaken on the southern site.

CALCUTTA.

CENSUS RETURNS.

"THE SECOND CITY."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 15.

In the early popularity of the gramophone, a favourite series of records portrayed the occupations and adventures of a garrulous Irishman, called Casey; and quite the most amusing sketch was "Casey taking the census." When Volume VI of the "Census of India, 1911," is read and digested by Bombay editors, I would not be surprised to hear that their verdict is that the aforesaid Casey was let loose on Calcutta, when heads were being counted just two years ago. As the report is written by Mr. L. O'Malley, I.C.S., the conceit of the mortified journalists would not be without humorous point. Without hesitation or reservation this reporter calls Calcutta the second city in the British Empire, with a total population of 1,043,307, which is more than thrice that of Delhi, the new capital, while it exceeds by 62,862 that of Bombay, the second most populous city in India. Now mind you, the population of Howrah is not included in these figures, so that consolation is deprived you. Mr. O'Malley deals simply with Calcutta and the suburbs on this side of the river, which, being connected by a continuous line of buildings, are structurally an integral part of the same city. Cossipur, Chitpur, Maniktollah and Garden Reach are just as much Calcutta as Mahim, Sewri, and Colaba are Bombay. They have, it is true, municipal constitutions distinct from the Corporation of Calcutta, but so for that matter, not many years ago, had, what is known as the Fringe Area, which now returns five ward commissioners to the Corporation. There is, therefore, no disputing the title of Calcutta to be included in the list of the twelve largest cities in the world, a list in which Bombay finds no place. Mr. O'Malley describes our population as an agglomeration of races, and he cannot be accused of exaggeration of language, for in the 397 separate nationalities, races and castes returned, nearly the whole civilized world is represented, and what, is quite as interesting, the complex caste system of India can be illustrated in all its divisions and sub-divisions by living specimens. Roughly, a little over two-thirds of the population are Hindus, a little over one-fourth Mahomedans, and Christians about 4 per cent. That Calcutta is the most European city in India, is proved by the fact that there are 13,808 Whites and 14,469 of the mixed race which is now officially designated Anglo-Indian. The English number 9,423, the Scotch 1,668, and the Irish 996. The first named have increased by nearly 1,000, since 1901, the second by 500, but the third, whom Mr. O'Malley calls the premier race of the Empire, are less strongly represented. The quidnuncs of the clubs and the journalistic casernes are much exercised by this new designation of the Irish, and "puzzling set their puppy brains to comprehend the case," but with no satisfactory solution so far. There is a dinner to be held on Monday next, in honour of St. Patrick, the patron of Ireland, but Calcutta Irishmen do not invite guests and they also put an embargo on postprandial oratory, so there is no light to be gained from that event. Mr. O'Malley is an Irishman, of course, eloquent and imaginative as behoves a Kelt; at the same time, he is a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, and it may be taken for granted, that in writing a serious, historial document, he would not make a statement which he could not document. This conviction deepens the public mystification and the battle of races promises to be the chief excitement of the coming hot weather.

To pass at once from the consideration of the census to the description of a paperchase may seem an abrupt transition, but before I am done, I hope to show that I am not a mere creature of caprice. The paperchase cup, the blue riband of the hunting season, was run yesterday morning, and for many reasons was a pathetic ending to the season. During the night there was a lively thunderstorm, and the consequent precipitation made a swamp of some parts of the country and a bog of the rest. The paper was laid in the second of these conditions, it was soon lost by a large number of the field among whom were all the likely thrusters, and those who kept it rode not a race but a procession, Mr. Ballantyne being at the head with a very long lead. He won in a canter and was followed home, "longo intervallo," by Mr. Ewart on Peppercorn, and then in a bunch five others. H. E. Lord Carmichael was to have been present to start the chase, but the rain evidently put him off, and nobody was sorry that he was not there to see the biggest fiasco in our history.

In the evening the annual paperchase dinner was held at the Saturday Club, the Hon. Mr. Norman McLeod in the chair. He made a rueful speech on the decay of paperchasing in Calcutta, and it is this that brings me to the parable connecting sport and the census. He said that a few years ago, the Paperchase Committee had had to widen the jumps owing to the large fields of hard riders who turned out at every chase to put up points for the Average Cup; this year the jumps had to be narrowed to cover the paucity of numbers. Why this decadence? He declined to believe that it was due either to the prohibitive cost of keeping a horse or to the displeasure of the heads of firms that assistants should join in a sport which had in it a large element of danger. He thought the deterioration had set in with the increase of theatrical performances and the consequent vogue of late suppers. Mr. McLeod was right and he was also wrong. There are not two ways but that since the combined enterprise of Mr. Stephen, Mr. Maurice Bandmann and Mr Cohen ensures the occupancy of the theatres all the year round by musical comedy companies, our "jeunesse doree" keep later hours than in the old days and spend more than they can well afford on odalisques with a partiality for jewellery and champagne. Ever since the late Mr. John Gunn brought a gaiety company to Calcutta, under the guarantee of the late Maharaja of Cooch Behar, it has become the fashion to take actresses to supper after the play, and our "Nuts" fall over each other for the privilege. Some years ago the Social Purity people raised a great outcry about the evils of the system which allowed attractive barmaids in the public restaurants, and got Sir John Woodburn, who was Lieutenant-Governor, to issue an order forbidding the practice. Barmaids never cost half so much as actresses, they were not so accessible and they soon became commonplace. The reversal of the old order, namely, the taking of a girl to a restaurant to treat her, instead of going to a restaurant on the off-chance of a smile, has resulted in evils far worse than the Social Purity brigade suppressed. In attributing to the new vogue the decadence of the sporting spirit in our gilded youth, Mr. McLeod was right, to a certain extent, but not wholly. All our young men are not "Nuts"; there is a substantial proportion of butt-headed fellows who have all the instincts of the older generation and would indulge them; but they can't.

In the past decade the cost of living has increased in Calcutta by 50 per cent., that is the cost of living "south of Park-street" as the saying goes on the other hand, salaries have not increased in proportion. We find from Mr. O'Malley's report, that in the ten years from 1901-1911, the population of the European residential quarter increased by 1,822, or 87 per cent. In Park-street alone, the increase was five-fold rising from 230 to 1,158. It is not hard to realise the competition for house accommodation. When I came here in 1898, I put up in Mrs. Monk's best boarding-house in Middleton-row for Rs. 150 per mensem. It is impossible nowadays to get anything so decent for less than Rs. 250 per mensem. The assistant covenanted from Home to a bank or large mercantile house comes out on from Rs. 350 to Rs. 400 a month. He has to live South of Park-street, and, even if he pays no more than Rs. 200 per mensem for board and lodging, he has precious little left to go paperchasing. He must keep a host of servants according to "dustoor," and Rs.50 a month barely covers their wages. Then he has to clothe himself decently and pay for luxuries in the form of electric fans, lights, and ice. The utmost a young fellow so situated can do is to join the Light Horse and keep a charger, which he can put in a tum-tum as well as hack. There are scores of Europeans living south of Park-street who do not begin on Rs. 400 per mensem, and they are out of the hunt completely, unless they plunge recklessly into debt in order to have a short life and a merry one. I do not believe that the general run of "burra sahebs" prohibit their young assistants' paperchasing or race-riding, in so many words, but they quite as effectually discredit such distractions by keeping them on short commons in the matter of wages. Calcutta is a lovely place for "burra sahebs," but something very like a desert for "chota sahebs." The partners in a firm, or the men allowed to sign "per pro" make money fast, but, unless one belongs to the family, like Sir Cecil Graham, it takes years of weary plodding to attain the upper reaches. A man is worn out by that time or has girth enough to be a respectable paterfamilias; his sole aim then is to save enough to ensure a competency to retire on. If the Calcutta European commercial community is to regain its old reputation for sport there must be a levelling up of salaries in the subordinate ranks.

I am not blind to the fact that the increasing popularity of the motor-car and the motor-cycle is cutting into the horse cult in a most deplorable way. Motor firms bring out presentable salesmen to whom they allow the free use of cars. These boys like the theatre and have plenty of accommodation for a couple of friends. The result is obvious. Motor cycles are becoming as cheap as horses and are less costly to keep. There you have another reason for the decadence of paperchasing which escaped Mr. Norman McLeod. It is still, however, only a minor reason. The chief, as I said before, is the neglect of the heads of firms to keep pace with the times. The callow Civil Servant and the Sucking Subaltern cannot live up to old traditions on the old pay. No more can the commercial assistant; and the sooner this is realized the better it will be for the prestige of the saheb. Mr. Dudley Myers, the President of the European Defence Association, would do well to take this matter up at once, for, both in Calcutta and in the mofussil, the lot of the "chota saheb," who is after all the backbone of the community, is becoming impossible. If Mr. O'Malley, in his suggestive census report, had devoted a few paragraphs to the contrast between the majority of Europeans who can barely exist on their pay, and the minority who live in luxury, running Home for a change every year, he would have done his community no end of a good turn.

Talking of the prestige of the saheb, it does one's heart good to write of the political rehabilitation of so good a man as Sir Allan Arthur, who after a long eclipse has once more taken his proper place in the councils of the people. Wednesday's issue of the "Calcutta Gazette" notified that his Excellency Lord Carmichael, Governor of Bengal, had nominated Sir Allan Arthur as Additional Member of the Bengal Council. His Excellency could not have acted more gracefully to one so deserving. As you know, Sir Allan began his Indian career as a member of the Bombay branch of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., and in the eighties he was easily Bombay's leading sportsman. He captained the only Bombay polo team which ever won the Bombay tournament in the days when it was the premier meeting in India. "Eheu fugaces!" After leaving Bombay for Calcutta, he made great strides as a public man; became in time president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, member of the Imperial Legislative Council and a Knight. He left Finlay's for Ewing's and was the most popular man in Calcutta. Then the crash came. The firm failed, and Sir Allan, like the true knight he was, surrendered all his personal savings so that the creditors of the firm should not go penniless. It was a chivalrous act. Some thought it quixotic. He began life again with fine pluck, in spite of bitter neglect, and with splendid perseverance "made good." The Royal Calcutta Turf Club was first to recognise his true grit, and rewarded his success by making him a Steward, and now comes the quincunatorial "imprimatur" to gladden all the friends of one of the finest Scottish gentlemen that ever shed lustre on the commercial community of Calcutta. For a long time the satire of Juvenal held good in the case of Sir Allan Arthur, "Virtus laudatur et alget," but the starvation is over now and all look forward to a beautiful green autumn for a well-beloved citizen.

In my letter under date 15th February, I mentioned, in discussing the election of the Hon. Babu Surendranath Banerjea to the Imperial Council, that those who did not like him consoled themselves with the thought that his elevation would make the atmosphere of the Bengal Council more endurable. No such luck. Our Bengalee Tribune believes in the Curzonian motto, "Let Curzon hold what Curzon held." He will dominate both Houses. He will alternate between Delhi and Calcutta to the glory of the Bengalee nation. After a strenuous fortnight at the headquarters of the Government of India, he swooped down on Calcutta and took charge of things when the Bengal Council met on Thursday. His detractors cry out that this is not cricket, but "Surrender Not" scorns such gross insinuation and vaunts his ambition to become the political bird of Sir Boyle Roche's imagination. There is no end of pluck in this hardy battler of over sixty; his genius for politics is something to rave about. That so much of his endeavour is futile is an irony of fate easier to perceive than to explain.

INDIA'S THRIVING TRADE.

IMPORTANCE IN GOLD MARKETS.

REVIEW BY CHAIRMAN OF HONG-KONG BANK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 18.

The Chairman of the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank, presiding at the half-yearly meeting, said that Indian trade continued in a highly flourishing condition. The country was attracting such large quantities of gold that evidently India was becoming a factor of ever increasing importance in the gold markets of the world. India was also an important factor in the silver market.

The Chairman said that, if the withdrawals of Rupees from the treasuries continued on anything like the scale of last year, there would probably be further purchases of silver by the Indian Government.

OUTLET FOR OPIUM STOCKS.

Referring to opium, he expressed the belief that an equitable arrangement would be reached, whereby an outlet would be found for the present stocks. It hardly seemed just, he said, that the purchasers of opium from the Indian Government should suffer through the Chinese agreement being ineffective.

GREAT FUTURE FOR CHINA.

The terms for the final agreement on the subject of the Six-Power loan were now being satisfactorily arranged with China, and the conclusion of the loan only awaited a decision between China and the Governments concerned, with respect to the appointment of foreigners to the advisory and the executive posts.

He concluded by expressing confidence in China's future. Her industrious population, he said and her great natural resources, were sufficient to guarantee prosperity.

TREATY OF LHASSA.

TIBET ALLOWED TO DEAL WITH MONGOLIA.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir John Rees asked whether, under the Treaty of Lhassa, Tibet was free to enter into independent engagements with Mongolia, and whether the Imperial Government recognised any change of status of Mongolia's relations with China.

In reply, Mr. Acland said that there was nothing to preclude Tibet from entering into independent engagements, provided that the terms of Article IX were not infringed.

The answer to the second part of the question was in the negative.

KENDAL BY-ELECTION.

COL. WESTON NOW OFFENDS ANOTHER SECTION.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

The Kendal by-election is a bewildering affair.

The latest development is that Col. Weston, who has been hailed as fighting for National Service, has repudiated a message from Lord Roberts, saying that his scheme is much more humble than that of Lord Roberts and falls considerably short of the aspirations of the National Service League.

The confusion is thus worse than ever.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Mr. Somerwell, Liberal candidate at Kendal, has issued a final appeal to the constituency. He says that the country regards this election as turning on the vital question of compulsory military service advocated by Col Weston, the Unionist candidate.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

The Prince of Wales has been promoted to be lieutenant in the Navy.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

The Prince of Wales left for Germany last night.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Mr. Asquith, replying to a deputation from the Trade Union Congress, declined to commit the Government to the principle of nationalisation of mines and railways, of the value of which he was not convinced.

MANCHURIAN WHEAT IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

A message to the *Times* from St. Petersburg states that it has been decided to impose the practically prohibitive duty of thirty kopecks per pood on Manchurian corn imported from the Amur.

The Hon. Mr. R. E. Enthoven, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Commerce and Industry Department, will leave Delhi on the 22nd March, halt at Ranchi from the 23rd to the 29th, and arrive at Dhanbaid on the 30th, remaining there one day. He will halt in Calcutta from the 1st to the 14th, arrives at Simla on the 17th.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

TIMELY STRIKE OF WAITERS.

MR. REDMOND AT THE HOTEL CECIL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 18.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated with the customary display of shamrocks, the presentation of Queen Alexandra's shamrocks to the Irish Guard, and processions and banquets in Ireland.

Mr. Redmond, speaking at a banquet at the Hotel Cecil, announced a gift of ten thousand dollars from America to the Home Rule funds. He quoted a speech made by Mr. Bryan at an Irish banquet in New York in which the speaker said that humanity owed a debt to Ireland for "ending the hereditary rule of the British Empire."

As the banquet was beginning the kitchen staff, responding to a cry of "Down dishes", went on strike. The management promptly conceded their terms and the banquet was enabled to continue.

The Union of Restaurant and Hotel Workers has recently organised sixteen successful strikes in London. Similar tactics are to be adopted with a view to removing the grievances of the Shop Hours Act.

Shamrocks were yesterday sent down through a bore-hole to two Irish miners who have been entombed for five days in a flooded mine in Cumberland.

CAPTAIN OATES' MEMORIAL.

SUGGESTION FROM INNISKILLING DRAGOONS.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Colonel Haig, commanding the Inniskilling Dragoons at Muttra, has sent a cable suggesting that the most appropriate memorial to Captain Oates, of that Regiment, who lost his life in the Scott expedition, would be the provision of a cottage home for distressed persons connected with the regiment. He hopes that a portion of the Mansion House fund will be ear-marked for this purpose.

PERSIAN FERMENT.

BAHARLOO RAIDERS ENGAGE THE TROOPS.

LONDON, MAR. 17.

A number of members elicited from Mr. Acland the statement that the Indian troops at Shiraz would be withdrawn in the comparatively near future, and British subjects at Shiraz would be able to go to the coast under their escort.

AT BUNDER ABBAS

BUSHIRE, Mar. 18.

The Baharloo raiders advanced to Bunder Abbas on Sunday evening, and halted under cover after engaging the Government troops. The cruiser "Pelorus" landed bluejackets with maxims to strengthen the guard at the Consulate, where British subjects and other Europeans have taken refuge.

BLUEJACKETS GIVE RAIDERS PAUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 18.

News received from Bunder Abbas states that 200 Baharloo tribesmen tried to raid the town on the 16th inst. They were driven back by the *Tefangchis* of the Deputy Governors. Most of the foreign residents collected at the British Consulate. A reinforcement of fifty bluejackets under a British officer was called for from Jask, and a presence of the small force should have a good effect. It is believed the raiders will disperse as they failed in their first effort.

PROTECTION FOR BUSHIRE.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 8.

In view of disturbed conditions at Bushire, it has been decided to move the headquarters and some 300 men of the 2nd Rajput Light Infantry from Jask to that port as a temporary measure. This is in order to reassure foreigner resident in Bushire, as some of their houses are considerably distant from the shore.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

In a football match at Bristol between England and Wales, under Association rules, England beat Wales by four goals to three.

In the replayed cup tie between Newcastle United and Sunderland, at Sunderland, the result was a win for Sunderland by three goals to nil.

CHINESE LOAN.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Replying to a further question by Mr. Rees in the House Commons, Mr. Acland said the Chinese loan would be made for certain specific objects, which would not include assistance for the Chinese forces threatening Tibet.

MOUNTAIN RESEARCH.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

The Royal Geographical Society has awarded the Victoria Medal for research to Colonel Burrard, for work in connection with the mountain barriers between India and Asia.

A COLLIERS' STRIKE.

SYDNEY, Mar. 18.

Four thousand South Coast colliers have struck, alleging victimisation of a Union official.

LIVINGSTONE.

CENTENARY OF HIS BIRTH.

LORD CURZON'S PANEGYRIC ON THE EXPLORER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Presiding at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in commemoration of the Livingstone Centenary, Lord Curzon delivered an eloquent eulogy of Livingstone as an explorer.

Sir Harry Johnston, in a lecture, described Livingstone as the pioneer of the Cape to Cairo ideal.

[A special article on the Livingstone Centenary is published on page 8.]

ARMY ESTIMATES.

EIGHT AVIATION SQUADRONS TO BE RAISED.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Col. Seely's Memorandum on the Army Estimates was issued this afternoon.

It says that four aviation squadrons have been formed, with 128 trained flyers. Fifth and sixth squadrons will be raised during 1913 and 1914, towards a total of eight squadrons, as recommended for the expeditionary force The Memorandum dwells on the difficulty of obtaining an adequate supply of aeroplanes, also skilled mechanics.

The Territorials show a decrease of 97 officers and 10,659 men. The Memorandum says this is solely due to the abnormal numbers, which joined in 1908, whose engagements have expired: but there is every indication that recruiting will be well-maintained.

ARTILLERY CHANGES.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

The Army Estimates Memorandum says that, apart from the appearance of the Flying Corps as a separate arm of the Service, the chief change in the establishments is the reorganisation of the Artillery, due to the return of five batteries from South Africa, and the development of mechanical transport. Owing to the latter, the Artillery of the expeditionary force reverts to an all-regular basis, the Special Reservists being transferred to the Army Service Corps.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

MR. McKENNA AND RICHMOND JUSTICES.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Correspondence is published between the Richmond Justices and Mr. McKenna in which the former protested against the release of Miss Lenton, who was in custody in connection with the Kew Gardens fire. Miss Lenton was released in a state of collapse brought on by a "hunger strike", and has since disappeared.

Mr. McKenna's reply to the Justices stated that it was his paramount duty to preserve life.

FOOD IN HER WINDPIPE.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

A letter signed by Sir Victor Horsley and two other doctors states that Miss Lenton was released because she was in imminent danger of death through the tube, during forcible feeding being introduced into the trachea, by which food entered the lung.

The letter declares that Mr. McKenna's denial that Miss Lenton was nearly killed by forcible feeding is worthless.

U. S. TARIFF.

REDUCTIONS PROPSED IN THE REVISION.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 18.

The Democratic Committee of Ways and Means proposes a revision of the tariff which substantially re-affirms most of the rates contained in the Democratic Bills of last session vetoed by ex-President Taft.

The contemplated reductions in the rates concern cheap grades of soap, soap-oils, cheap pottery, china, earthenware, etc., which are now assessed at from fifty to sixty per cent.

There will also be substantial reductions in the cheaper grades of cotton goods, if the Committee's recommendations are carried out, and also in woollen goods. The retention of most of the rates concerning flax, hemp, jute, chemicals, paints and oils, are recommended, while the maintenance of approximately the same rates for silks is contemplated.

The Committee is in favour of the re-affirmation of the iron and steel schedules, and the placing on the "free list" of rough and dressed lumber, sugar, raw cotton, wood-pulp and print paper

NICHOLSON REPORT.

QUESTION OF BRITISH GARRISION IN INDIA.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Rees asked whether the substance of the Nicholson Report would be presented to the House, and whether it contained recommendations for reducing the British garrison in India.

Mr. Harold Baker replied that, so far as was known, the Report had not yet been presented to the Government of India. Lord Crewe, therefore, was unable to make any statement.

THE WAR.

POWERS' CONDITIONS OF MEDIATION.

BRITISH INFLUENCE ON THE "HAMIDICH."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 17.

The reply of the Powers to the Allies agrees to mediate, and proposes that a frontier line be drawn from Enos to Midia, instead of from Rodosto to Midia. The reply refuses to entertain the idea of an indemnity, and states that the question of the Ægean Islands and Albania is in the hands of the Powers.

ALEXANDRIA, Mar. 17.

The Turkish warship "Hamidieh" has sailed northward.

ATHENS, Mar. 17.

After defeating the Turks, the Greeks have occupied Argyrocastro, amid the enthusiasm of the inhabitants.

BOMBARDMENT OF SKUTARI.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Ten thousand Servians, with forty guns, arrived at Skutari, and combined with the Montenegrins in resuming the bombardment on the 15th inst.

The Greeks have occupied Klissura after a severe fight, losing 13 killed and 40 wounded.

The Turkish casualties were heavy.

The rumours of ententes between Greece and Servia, and Greece and Turkey are semi-officially denied in Athens.

It is reported in Vienna, that a British naval officer in the Turkish service was responsible for the raid by the "Hamidieh" in the Adriatic.

BOMBAY BULLETIN.

The following telegram was received to-day by the Consul General of the Ottoman Empire in Bombay :—

Sublime Porte 17th March 15 h. 30 m.—There was no change at Adrinople or Bulair on the 16th inst. At Tchataldja the enemy was repulsed in several engagements delivered by our troops who occupied Calfakeuy inflicting heavy losses.

STEAMER ASHORE.

BURMA TRADER IN DANGER OF BLOWING-UP.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

The steamer "Eastwell" with a Burmese cargo of rice, is ashore at a pier at Ymuiden. It was reported yesterday that there was only a slight chance of saving the hull.

The interests involved are estimated at £130,000.

The authorities have threatened to blow her up because she lies in the fairway. They have given 48 hours' grace for salving operations.

[Ymuiden is on the coast of Holland, about 15 miles W. by N. of Amsterdam.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

Messrs. Graham and Co. have received a cable from home as follows:—

"Eastwell. All saved." It is thought that this points to the wreck of the vessel which would on this day be in the English Channel, but happily no life has been lost.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

INDIAN SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BRITAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 18.

The Public Services Commission resumed to-day.

Mr. C. A. Khan, I. C. S., Deputy-Commissioner of Nimar, opposed the simultaneous examination and detailed his reasons. The witness suggested two scholarships of £200 per annum, tenable for three years at British University, should be granted by each Indian University. The scholarship-holders could thereafter take their chance at the open competition for the I. C. S. The witness said that the demand for the separation of judicial and executive functions was made by an infinitesimal minority and would not be endorsed by the masses of the people.

The second witness was Mr. R. S. Thakur, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who confined his remarks to the Provincial Service, making many valuable suggestions as to the improvements in details of the administration. Witness pointed out the anomaly of a Civil officer who had no occasion to do criminal work being appointed Sessions Judge when he had to hear appeals against the orders of First-Class Magistrates of many years' standing. Witness said that only Sub-divisional Magistrates should be appointed Sessions Judges. Witness further urged a better pay scale for the Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Mr. Ramchandra Wasudeo Paranjpe, bar.-at-law, Additional District Judge, favoured a simultaneous examination for the I. C. S., but would have, as an alternative, about twenty-four scholarships to be held in England on the principles already put before the Commission by many witnesses. This witness, like the two already heard to-day, reported that his service was very much undermanned. He urged for an addition of twenty-five per cent, to the ranks of the Provincial Service in the Central Provinces.

Mr. Rajaram Dixit, bar-at-law, favoured simultaneous examination with the proviso that the minimum should be laid down, below which the proportion of European Civilians should not fall. Mr. Dixit would not recruit judicial posts from the Civil Service, but would appoint to these posts half from the Bar in India and the other half from the Provincial Service.

BANK OF BURMA.

PROVISION UNDER "CONTINGENCIES."

LIQUIDATOR'S EVIDENCE CONTINUED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 18.

In the Bank of Burma case yesterday Mr. Holdsworth, the Official Liquidator of the Bank, further cross-examined by Mr. Coltman, counsel for Mr. Strachan, stated that the security register contained a list of securities held. He would expect to find recorded in such register any event which materially affected the value of the security. He would not expect to find the daily fluctuation of shares; those would appear at the end of the period in the summary of the register. It was a matter of opinion as to what event would be of such importance that the omission of it from the security register would be false and fraudulent. Most banks kept files relating to various debts. So far as the interest was concerned, he thought, it was common ground now that, if this interest was taken out and put into the contingent fund, he would have no complaint to make. Before he applied to the Court a sum of Rs. 71,000 and odd had been set apart for contingencies. He could not say he knew that that sum of Rs. 71,000 odd included a good deal of the interest which had been improperly credited. He did not know how that sum of Rs. 71,000 odd had been arrived at. He had never taken the trouble to ask anybody how it had been arrived at. There was a file marked "Contingency Account," but that gave him no clue. He had called considerable amount of evidence for the purpose of proving that the interest of persons (Rath and others), or some of it, should not have been credited to profit and loss. If it were not credited to profit and loss, that evidence was unnecessary When he found that they were marked "very doubtful" in the audit sheet, he made a summary to find out whether they had been provided for in the contingencies. The contingent account was certainly more than the amount of those debts that were marked "doubtful."

Continuing, witness said that, taking all these accounts which were marked "bad," "doubtful," or "very doubtful," the principal and interest amounted to less than Rs. 2,94,901-15-4, the amount provided for contingencies being Rs. 9,93,872-0-3.

Question: May I take it that you instituted the case?—Yes. I made this analysis.

Now, can you explain why you have never told either this Court or the Magistrate's Court this fact?—I stated clearly always; I stated the amount set aside at June 30th, I stated the total contingencies. In order to arrive at the total I had to take into consideration all debts.

Have you ever told the either Court that every debt marked "bad," "doubtful," or "very doubtful," in these audit papers, was provided against?—No.

Did you tell your legal advisers?—I put everything in front of them.

Witness said he had found a number of share certificates in the name of Strachan in the Bank's safe. It was quite a common practice for the Bank to transfer shares held as security to the names of their officials, for the sake of convenience, and the fact that such shares were in Strachan's name did not necessarily indicate that he was personally interested in them. Thirty (!) thousand Moolla Oil Mills in his name were Moberley's as were 1,000 Irrawaddy Petroleums.

Q.—Will you look at your affidavit please? In this affidavit, in para. 4, you make this statement to S. A. Mower and G. S. Clifford. It appears from the minutes book of the company that W. P. Okeden was a director of the Bank throughout the existence of the company. But he was absent from Rangoon during the months of May, June, July and August 1912?—Yes.

You made that statement. The point I draw your attention to is this that in your affidavit you carefully stated that Okeden was a director and was absent from Rangoon during the months of May, June, July and August 1911.—Yes.

At no place in your affidavit or in your petition to the Court did you state that Mower was absent from Rangoon up to the beginning of August 1911?—No.

You were aware that Mower returned to Rangoon on or about August 1, 1911?—Some time about then, yes.

Mr. De Granville:—What was your reason for omitting Mower's absence from Rangoon?—Mower signed the balance-sheet and allowed it to be circulated with his name on it.

Your case all along has been that the directors had acted fraudulently and dishonestly in not closing before November 14, 1911?—Yes, that is part of the case.

And Mr. Okeden from August 1911 up to November, when the Bank closed, had been taking an active part in the affairs of the Bank?—Yes.

You have told us that you believed him honest, honourable and incapable, I think, of a criminal act?—Yes.

Will you tell me now, as regards keeping the Bank open, what there is to distinguish the case of Mower from the case of Okeden. The great reason is that Mower and Co., had a loan of 42 lakhs from the Bank.

His Honour disallowed the question holding that Okeden's guilt or innocence had nothing to do with the case.

Proceeding the witness said that anyone reading his affidavit would not suspect for a moment that Mower was not in Rangoon in July 1911.

Don't you think then that it would have been fairer to have stated the fact? Or if you don't like word fairer, "better"?—No, I think the facts as stated are properly stated.

And he made that statement to you after several interviews, and pointing out that the liquidators would at once have to institute proceedings against them?—They agreed to withdraw this telegram of repudiation which, it is understood, they did. In any case they wrote me a letter asking for an explanation of accounts with no definite repudiation in it.

Further cross-examined witness, said Mr. Cotterell had made that statement to him on February 28th. In answer to witness Mr. Cotterell had told him that he communicated it to Rangoon before the middle of July, and that he had received a letter with no definite repudiation in it.

The cross-examination is proceeding.

POSTAL PETARDS.

INJURIES TO CALCUTTA SORTERS.

WRITING COMPARED WITH ANARCHISTS'.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

The two men injured in the explosion at the General Post Office yesterday are still in the Medical College Hospital, while the third man, who was burnt at the Simla (Calcutta) sub-post office, has been discharged, and is back at work. Of the two men in the hospital one is slightly injured, while the other is suffering from a nasty wound to the left eye. It is not so serious, however, as to favour the apprehension that he will lose his sight.

No clue to the sender of the letters has been obtained and enquiry is still going on.

The police are making vigorous enquiries but are reticent in giving information. Various theories are suggested as to the motive of the perpetrators, but nothing definite is known at present. It is said that the authorities are busy comparing the handwritings on the envelopes with those of the persons arrested in connection with certain anarchical crimes in Bengal.

AGRA POISONING CASE.

REPORT OF THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Mar. 18.

The Agra Poisoning case was resumed this afternoon in the Court of Capt. Paterson, Cantonment Magistrate. The Chemical Examiner's report showed that in the samples of the vomit sent to him there was Arsenic and also a substance that is present in the seeds of the yellow Oleander (Corbera thevetia).

Mrs. Anderson said: "When I asked my cook, Edu, to get me another bhisti, the accused, Madar Bux, asked me to reinstate Khooda Bux, but I employed another man. About four weeks after his appointment I found mud in my drinking and bathing water. My soup was once full of pepper, and another time quite bitter."

Edu, the cook's evidence was corroborative of the foregoing. He continued: "When Mrs. Anderson said there was mud in the water, Chedi said he was not going to serve any more; and another bhisti, named Sunnu, was engaged. Sunnu was also found fault with by Mrs. Anderson and the accused, Madar Bux. Accused, Nur Bux, was employed after Mr. Anderson's return from Kashmir. Soon after this Mr. Anderson met with a riding accident and was ordered a soup diet. Mrs. and also Capt. Anderson, said that the soup had chillies in it. I then began to serve soup personally. On the day of poisoning I sent breakfast by Madar Bux. Mrs. Anderson then told me that the kitmatgar had mixed something in her food. The reason for defiling it was that I had not employed Khoda Bux as bhisti. Nur Bux used to abuse me and the both accused used to quarrel with the bhisti and myself.

ALLEGATION AGAINST POLICE.

Cross-examined, witness said:—The Sub-Inspector of police asked me what had been put in Capt. and Mrs. Anderson's food. I said I do not know. He then slapped me and I said I had seen Nanda in our cook-house on the 19th, 20th and 21st February. I was in custody for three days with the others. After this the others were released, but I was not. The Sub-Inspector told me what to say in Court. He slapped me and said, "Say you had some medicine with you." Through fear I said "Very good." I was told to make a statement as dictated (which I did). "I was told that I would be released if I did that, otherwise the Magistrate would punish me. My previous statement was dictated to me by the Sub-Inspector."

Madar Bux, accused, stated: "On the 28th February, I was called to the Police Station by the Sub-Inspector. He said, "make a statement."

DYNAMITE PLOT.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAINS IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

An attempt to derail trains on the section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway used expressly for goods traffic was discovered yesterday morning, about four miles from Sealdah station.

At about 11-30 a. m. Rai Bahadur Rala Ram, Engineer in-Chief to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, with Mr. Hanby, Deputy Engineer in-Chief and the Executive Engineer, was driving in a trolly, when he noticed something sliding off the line under the pressure of one of the wheels. The vehicle was stopped and the railway officials got down and examined the object, which proved to be a Nobel's No. 12 explosive cartridge. It was badly squeezed, but did not explode owing to its being placed horizontally on the line, so that the trolly-wheel did not come into contact with the percussion cap. On a search being made three other cartridges similarly squeezed were found alongside the line, and later on the Railway Police found four others. How or by whom they were put there is not known.

NAGA PUNITIVE FORCE.

FRIENDLY OVERTURES BY TWO CHIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 18.

Telegrams from the Tantok Column dated 18th March say:—Reconnaissances were carried out by the column on the 16th inst. Twenty rifles and 300 coolies have been sent to clear a site for a military police stockade at Wakching.

The Chiefs of Longmeing and Chuha have come into camp, the former to protest his innocence as regards the attack on the millitary police column last February the latter to profer his friendship.

The Officer Commanding the Tantok Column reports that he may find it impossible to send telegrams during the next few days.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST.

SYNDICALISTS AND THE GENERAL STRIKE.

ITS DANGERS AND LIMITATIONS.

VI.

"The workshop will triumph over the State." Such was the prophecy of Proudhon, and it is towards the fulfilment of this prediction that the exponents of "working-class Socialism" in Europe are now directing their energies. A state organisation controlled by crowds of non-producing officials must, say the Syndicalists, give place to the Federal Councils of the Industrial Unions who will control the exchange and consumption of the produce of all industry. This is the conception of the French leaders of the new international movement who, in fifteen years, have on this basis, created an organisation of 600,000 members. At the least, Syndicalism, as conceived by certain English revolutionary Socialists, means the creation of a State within a State. In both cases, the aim is the same—to secure for the producer the whole product of his labour. A fantastic idea no doubt and not to be realised by any schemes, however ambitious for the closer alliance of the Trade Union and Co-operative movements. But the broad path of Direct Action—it is always mentioned with capitals seems to offer a shining and easy road to the goal. The phrase, so far as one knows anything of its history in this connection, belongs to the anarchist mintage. It is of the same literary coinage as "propaganda by deed," and it is undeniable that Anarchists have supplied much of the driving force that has made Syndicalism a real menace to society. In previous articles, it has been explained that Direct Action connotes other things besides the general strike, but the withdrawal of all labour is the most powerful weapon in the Syndicalist armour. It is the weapon on which, in the last resort, extremists and moderates among the Industrial Unionists alike rely. And given the conditions necesary to its successful operation, it may seem that the mere threat of a general strike will suffice to establish the effectiveness of so formidable an instrument of public oppresion.

Are those conditions likely to be brought about? Is the organisation of the working classes likely soon to be so complete that the power, latent behind Labour's demands, will ensure their success? In Great Britain the organised workers now exceed two millions, but there are thirteen millions unorganised and were the Trade Unionists agreed on a general strike to-morrow, it must fail to have the full effect desired. The community would suffer, but it would also be able to limit the extent of the mischief and injury caused by the withdrawal of labour. In the only country, where the general strike has been tried for more than a day—that is to say, where Labour has resolved on something more serious than a single holiday and has decided on the stoppage of all services—the expedient has failed. It was tried in Sweden, but public spirit showed itself to be more powerful than Industrial Unions. The general strike collapsed, because the community was capable both of looking after itself and putting up with some inconvenience. The necessary public services were kept going; for the professional and leisured classes supplied the places of the strikers, and, as always happens in labour disputes, the worst results of the stoppage were experienced by the proletariat. M. Briand, the present Prime Minister of France, gained notoriety by his eager advocacy of the general strike; but irony of ironies—it was he who, as head of the French Government, taught the Syndicalists that the State, if it have the will, has assuredly the power effectively to combat revolution by strike. Mr. Tom Mann has suggested that a general stoppage for a week or so would suffice to secure for labour all that it might ask. And for that "cessation from the ordinary ground he urges that the working classes must scientifically prepare. Before the British proletariat can be made ready for the universal down-tools policy here adumbrated, Mr. Mann, and his like, will have to achieve a great deal. The organisation of the whole of the workers of Great Britain not by trades alone but by industries is a colossal enterprise, and much may happen to interfere with the scheme. But Syndicalists are admitted in a hurry; their movement is a revolt against the apparent paucity of results obtained by Parliamentary action, but they realise also that, if they wait until the proletariat is thoroughly organised, their advance towards the millenium must be long delayed. Hence the idea of progress by a succession of shocks to Society. "The wonderful days are coming, when all shall be better than well" may be hastened by the general strike which need not be universal. Modern conditions suggest that the existing order may be attacked by the suspension of certain activities that lie at the base of industrialism. Hence the idea of the stoppage of the railways and all regular means of transport and communication. Hence the idea of a general strike of coal producers. If the lines of communication are paralysed, if the production of coal be stopped, the fires go out, the machines cease to run and Society is compelled to sit shivering in the darkness of nights, Society will, at least, know that it is "up against" an irrefragable fact. There will be time for an examination of the public conscience, and meanwhile—Labour marches on!

That is the present plan of the Syndicalists, but its execution has not, so far, had all the results expected. Nor is it likely to fulfil all expectations in the near future. The national strike of coal miners damaged the colliers and their classes, more than it hurt the employed and the middle and upper classes. It showed that the community had a greater power of resistance than the Stantons and the Hartshorns inspired by British, French, and American Syndicalists, reckoned on the extremist members of the Miners Executive, calculated on a short and sharp struggle with complete victory on their side. Actually the fight had to be maintained for six weeks, the mine-owners, and coal dealers, realised enormous prices for everything that could be called coal and the poorest classes of the population suffered great hardships. The funds of the Miners' Unions were exhausted, and the men were obliged to accept something less than the full concession of their original demands. They obtained the statutory recognition of the principle of the minimum wage, but they failed to persuade Parliament to put into an Act the figures they desired to see there. Counting their gains and losses, they perceived that the greatest advantages had been scored by the masters. Colliery owners had made huge profits by panic prices which pressed most heavily on the people least able to bear them. It was a lesson which obliged the miners to reconsider their tactics. The public had been too well prepared for the strike so the

next great stoppage of colliery workers must come with less warning. To that end steps were to be taken to put the English and Welsh colliers on the same footing as the Scottish matters in the matter of contracts, Twenty-four hours, notice suffices to terminate the pitmen's engagements in Scotland, and a similar arrangement is desired in the coalfields of England and Wales.

Even so the course and the outcome of another national strike of miners may be no more be satisfactory to the revolutionists, than the last. The community hates to be inconvenienced ; it dreads the approach of dangers that threaten to disturb and disrupt the smooth running mechanism of civilised life. But if these dangers should come in spite of all efforts to avert them, the public is prepared to withstand them. Always the community shows a greater calmness and readiness of resource in face of real difficulties than appears probable when things only promise to be uncomfortable. The Syndicalists are shrewd enough to understand that a threat to strike may be sometimes more effective than its fulfilment. Society braced up to resist the tyrannical exercise of power is a fighting organism. And the moment it realises that a fight must be put up against intransigeant Labour it will go hard with the revolutionists. It is for the reason that the general strike as an instrument for overturning the social order must fail. As a means of securing economic gains the stoppage of the whole of the workers in a single industry or in allied industries may succeed, but it will be effective only so long as the bulk of the community choose to allow employers and employed to fight out their differences between themselves. As soon as the citizens and the state authorities discovered that they must take a hand in the game whether by organising fresh services or taking other steps to terminate or mitigate intolerable conditions, the weapon of the strike loses its terrors. It becomes merely an interesting break in the monotony of well-ordered existence.

It is conceivable that the strike of the future will be characterised more and more by deeds of violence. The Industrial Commonwealth may be ushered in by riot and bloodshed, so the wilder spirits marching under "the banners of the dawn" affirm and believe. But the more moderate section whose visison cannot range beyond the present order of work and wages are coming to the conclusion that after all the strike may not be the best method of waging war with the capitalists In the eyes of the thorough-going Syndicalist the strike, the boycott and sabotage are or all weapons to be used simultaneously separately. But, say some of the more cautious ones, "how foolish it is to go on strike and possibly be starved into subjection when by a little intelligent use of sabotage on the job we can obtain what we want." Obviously, organised sabotage is a thing difficult to deal with. It may mean lingering on a job and hampering work in a multitude of ways. It does not necessarily mean the infliction he actual damage to tools or property. On tof Italian railways it has meant the attempt to carry out to the letter all the rules and regulations laid down for their working and was almost complete disorganisation. It is much better, says the Syndicalist railway Shunter, to obey the Company's rules and avoid accidents than to court disaster by disobeying the regulations for the Company's benefit. It will mean that only two trains will be shunted per shift of duty. But the rules are devised for the safe working of the railways. Action on these lines is irresistible. It is the sort of thing that the Midland Railway Directors have probably had in mind in the trouble over Guard Richardson's dismissal. There is no evidence that this man has, in any way, been affected by Syndicalist teaching. And on the admitted facts of his case the sympathy of the public has been entirely on his side. But the strength of his position is the strength of one form of Syndicalist action and the Railway Company have to admit that if their employes strictly observe all rules and regulations, the working of the lines must come to a standstill. What is the remedy for the state of affairs? Malicious damage, ca'canny and neglect of duty render men liable to punishment, but disciplinary measures against employes who on the ground of public safety, decline to disobey printed rules at the bidding of a superior clearly raise awkward questions.

[Previous articles of this series appeared in our issues of February 12th, 20th, 26th, and March 6th and 13th.]

GENERAL CHANG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 18.

Reports from Chumbi Valley show that Genl. Chang is still halting there with his small escort. He has announced his intention of really starting for India in fifteen days' time, but no reliance can be placed upon vague statements of this kind, the appearance of Tibetan troops in Chumbi Valley does not seem to have disturbed him as their mission is connected with local affairs.

DHOND-BARAMATI NEW LINE.

SIMLA, Mar. 18.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on behalf of Dhond-Baramati Railway Company, of a branch railway on 2ft. 6in. gauge from Dhond station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Baramati, a distance of about 27 33 miles. This project will be known as the Dhond-Baramati Railway.

CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 18.

A cable was received from the Scotland Yard Police yesterday by the Commissioner of Police that E. H. Clark former manager of the Rangoon Medical Hall had been arrested by them. Deputy Inspector Jennings leaves to-day for Bombay where he will take steamer for England.

The accused is charged with cheating the proprietor of the firm in respect of certain goods and a considerable quantity of cocaine and morphia which ha been found missing since his departur on leave last month.

A GREAT EXPLORER.

CENTENARY OF LIVINGSTONE'S BIRTH.

The recent sad events in connection with the Scott Antarctic Expedition have greatly impressed the world with the dangers associated with exploration. History has provided many examples of intrepid explorers and their endeavours to open up new lands have always met with a measure of recognition, though in some cases this has been delayed for a considerable period. There is still a great deal of romance associated with the two poles, but it cannot be expected that the same interest can be shown now that the actual positions have once been won. Apart from the mountaineering expeditions, few attract the attention of the public. Fifty years ago it was different. Then large parts of the globe were unknown and any attempt to penetrate them was accompanied by great hardships, and was followed with the keenest interest by the public. The centenary of the birth of Livingstone, March 19th, will be made the occasion of many tributes both to his work and character. He carried out his explorations at a time when Central Africa was an unknown land and there were innumerable problems associated with it. It was the good fortune of Livingstone to do a great deal of pioneer work and, while himself a man of retiring disposition, to become the object of a great popularity. The whole country was plunged in grief when the news of the death of the lonely weary traveller in the wilds of Africa reached England. No honours had been considered too great to grant the explorer when living and his tragic death when on the point of completing the great task upon which he had set his heart, was heard of with a genuine sorrow. The value of the contribution of Livingstone has often been handsomely acknowledged. The noble character which was the secret of so great an influence over the natives with whom he came into contact was perhaps an even more valuable legacy to the nation; for, there can be no doubt but that he has set a worthy ideal of a manly, Christian life which has served many as an ideal. It is of interest to review in connection with this centenary, his chief contribution to our knowledge of Africa and to point out his unique influence among the people.

David Livingstone began life in circumstances such as were likely to call out the best qualities in him. He gloried in the honesty of his parents and ancestors, and never lost an opportunity of impressing on his children the importance of their legacy and of the need there was to hand it on unstained. He himself was a striking example of all that was honest, for he hated intensely everything that savoured of sham. Forced by the poverty of his parents to commence work in a mill he used the odd moments, his duties did not require him, in reading from the book which was placed on his machine. During the summer months he earned sufficient to enable him to take the course in the Glasgow University where he qualified as a doctor. He was an earnest Christian and the prospect of labouring as a missionary in Africa was an attractive one. After acceptance by the London Missionary Society and a short course of training, he left England for Africa, the country to which he was to devote many years of strenuous toil and on whose behalf he was to die. The story of that career is a long one, and only a bare outline can be attempted. It was one of very varied experiences but he was always convinced that his labours would some day be of untold good to the country and the people. Many were his disappointments and but for his indomitable courage not a tithe of what he accomplished would have been possible. While his work as an explorer and geographer is best known, it must not be overlooked that he himself always put first his work as a Christian missionary whose chief desire was to uplift the natives of the country. In all his exertions to put down the slave trade he was actuated by humanitarian principles, and he considered no risks too great which opened up a possibility of a better life for the oppressed people.

After opening three stations in which he carried on missionary work, he received permission to penetrate farther north. With two English companions he crossed the Kalabari desert—hitherto deemed impassable—and reached Lake Uganni, the first Europeans to set eyes on its waters. Several times during this journey they almost despaired of water but were fortunate in obtaining supplies just when necessary Livingstone's thirst for exploration was not satisfied with this and soon after his return he made arrangements to carry out a journey over an entirely unknown land travelling from Linyati to Loanda on the West Coast through the very heart of Africa. He has given us, in his famous book, "Missionary Travels," the story of that great journey, and no one can read it without a sense of the greatness of the man who performed such a feat. It was in many ways the most difficult and dangerous that Livingstone had yet performed, and it drew out in a very wonderful manner the rare combination of qualities that fitted him for his work. The route had never been traversed, so far as any trustworthy tradition went, by any European with the exception of a few tusks, oxen for carrying a little coffee, cloth, beads, etc. He had no stores nor presents to propitiate the countless tribes of rapacious and suspicious savages that lined his path. During this part of the journey he had constant attacks of intermittent fever accompanied in the latter stages of the road with dysentry of the most distressing kind. In the intervals of fever he was often depressed in body and mind. Often the party was destitute of food of any sort, and never had they good suitable for a fever stricken invalid. . . . At starting, the greater part of his medicines was stolen, much though he needed them ; his pontoon was soon left ; he was thrown from his ox into the river the heavy rains, and the necessity of wading through streams three or four times a day kept him almost constantly wet." It is certain that had he not been a prodigy of patience, faith, and courage, he would never have succeeded in reaching the West Coast. When he arrived at Loanda he was hospitally received, and during his stay recovered some of the strength he had lost. Though earnestly requested by the Captain of the British warship to return home, he refused to break the promise he had given his followers that he would return home with them. This was truly one of the greatest deeds of the explorer, and the significance of it as an index to the character of the man was not lost sight of. Again he plunged into the forests, returned to Linyati and then accross to the East Coast to the town of Quilimane. His return home was the signal for great rejoicing and all classes vied in doing honour to him. He gave many lectures and published the account of his travels in a book which attained a great popularity. But he remained the same modest man, and at the end of it all Sir Roderic Murchison could say, "that notwithstanding eighteen months of laudation, so justly bestowed on him by all classes of of his countrymen, and after receiving all the honours which the Universities and cities of our country could shower upon him, he is still the same honest, true-hearted David Livingstone as when he issued from the wilds of Africa.

He was now appointed British Consul at Quilimane and placed in charge of an expedition to Central Africa. He was given a staff but much of his work was counteracted by the unsuitability of the boat with which they had been provided. In spite of many drawbacks, the expedition cannot be considered a failcere. They gathered many facts about the Zambesi and the surrounding country which we of great value at a later date. When recalled Livingstone determined to sell his little ship. "Nyassa" to Bombay to sell her. The voyage was an eventful one but the little craze arrived safely. Livingstone returned to England for a short period, but he had set his heart on solving the problems associated with the source of the Nile. He returned to Bombay and effected the sale of his vessel, the proceeds of which were unfortunately lost in an Indian Bank equipped with a number of Nasik boys and marine sepoys, he started on his last long journey. The story of his hardships is too long to relate. All the world knows of the famous meeting of Livingstone and Stanley, sent out by the editor of the "New York Herald," to find him. Such a story was poured into the ear of the younger man as few have been privileged to listen to, no words could persuade the intrepid explorer to, give up his task and Stanley was obliged to return alone. Months of hard trial followed and soon Livingstone succumbed to fever. He was found by his servants in the attitude of prayer at the bedside. The hightest tribute of all was paid to his memory by his servant who carried his remains to the sea scoast from where they were sent to England for honourable burial.

Livingstone early came into contact with the honours of the slave trade and it was against the curse that he waged the greatest fight. For long he was not supported but gradually the country awoke to a sense of its responsibilities. Livingstone was the prime mover in the great agitation, and his work here stands out as one of the most valuable contributions to Africa. His life was a noble one with no thought of self but entirely devoted to his adopted land. Others have followed in the footsteps but none have so caught the public imagination as the man whom all English speaking nation will seek to honour at this time.

MADRAS CHAMBER.

INDIA'S SHARE IN NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Mar. 18.

At the monthly meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, a letter was read from the Editor of the *Madras Mail*, forwarding a reprint of the article on the subject of "India and Naval Defence," and inviting the Chamber's support of the view expressed.

It was resolved to submit the following resolution to other Chambers, and ask whether they were prepared to support this Chamber in the terms thereof :—

"In view of the great importance of India's sea-borne trade, of the large area in which it must need protection from the East Indies Squadron in the unfortunate event of war, of the numerical inadequacy and other defects of that squadron, and of the grave risks to sea-borne trade in time of war, more especially from the transformed merchantmen of an enemy, this chamber is of opinion that out of the general revenues of India there should be made such contributions for naval purposes as is requisite to provide for the maintenance of a squadron of sufficient strength to safeguard shipping flying the British flag in mid-Asian waters. The Chamber is further of opinion that assistance furnished by India, should be treated by the Admiralty as supplementary to, and not in relief of, British naval expenditure, and that the control of the increased squadron should be vested in the Admiralty pending the streng thening of the squadron. The Chamber recommends that ample provision be made for the speedy and effectual transformation, when necessary, of selected merchantmen into commerce-protecting vessels."

GOLD COINAGE.

A letter from Mr. M. DeP. Webb was also read, forwarding a copy of his memorandum on the subject of the restoration of gold coins to India, and also a letter from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce on the same subject. It was resolved to inform Mr. Webb that the Madras Chamber had before it a letter from the Karachi Chamber on the same subject and it was strongly of opinion that the development of gold coin circulation in India should be left to natural causes and that the Chamber saw no ground for the establishment of an Indian mint for the coinage of gold either in to sovereigns or coins of any other denomination.

VAKIL IN TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

At the High Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Coxe and Mr. Justice Chatterjee, an application was made on behalf of Baldeo Lall, a vakil practising at Gaya, against an order sanctioning the prosecution of the petitioner for making false statements.

In a theft case the vakil was cited as a witness by the accused and he made certain statements which were alleged to be false, and for which sanction was accorded to the accused to prosecute the vakil.

Their Lordships issued a rule to show cause why the order complained of, should not be set aside.

THE P. and O. Co's. s s. "Persia" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 16th inst.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

COMPANIES BILL PASSED.

DISCUSSION ON CONSPIRACY BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 18.

The Imperial Legislative Council re-assembled this morning. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson presided. There was a large gathering of visitors, and several absentee members also rejoined the Council to-day.

Replying to Mr. Acharia's request for the publication of the correspondence on the subject of the separation of the executive and judicial functions, the Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock regretted Government was unable to publish the papers asked for.

Replying to Mr. Banerjea, Sir Reginald Craddock said that Surgeon-General C. P. Lukes had visited the Andamans, and his report was under consideration, and could not be published.

Mr. Clark asked the Council to consider the Select Committee's report on the Indian Companies Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Monteath said that every clause in the Bill had been carefully gone through, and he could personally bear testimony to the anxiety of the official members to do the right thing. He could not call the Bill a perfect Bill; for the matter of that no Bill of such a vast magnitude could be perfect. But it would admirably suit the purpose for which it had been framed.

MR. CLARK AND BENGAL CHAMBER.

Referring to the five clauses relating to managing directors, the speaker said that they had been abandoned, and the proceedure was a fair settlement of the much-vexed question. He said that his Committee urged for the re-circulation of the Bill, which did not commend to the hon. member in charge. Continuing, Mr. Monteath said that the amended clauses were circulated to Calcutta alone, and it was not suprising that criticisms had been made by Calcutta only. Referring to the alleged discourtesy shown by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in refusing to see Mr. Clark, Mr. Monteath said that the whole correspondence on the subject was published, by Mr. Clark's permission, and he left the matter to the Council to judge.

The Hon. Mr. Clark, in reply, expressed his thanks for Mr. Monteath's speech. He explained that the new clauses were also known to Bombay and other places. He then referred to the telegrams which had passed between Mr. Monteath and himself, and also to the speeches on the annual meeting of the Chamber, and we'comed Mr. Monteath's assurance that the Bengal Chamber would treat the Government in the same way as the Government had always treated the Chamber.

Mr. Monteath asked for the omission of of clause 77 of the Bill.

The Maharaja of Cossimbazar supporting, said that the clause was obscure and should be deleted.

The Maharaja of Nashipur and Rai Sita Nath Roy Bahadur supported, while Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola and Mr. Pandit opposed.

After Mr. Clark had spoken, the amendment was put to the Council and carried.

Rai Sita Nath's amendment for treating rents due to landlords as a preferential charge against the winding-up company, after Mr. Ali Imam's exposition of law, in the course of which he held that acceptance of the amendment would be in conflict with the Insolvency Law, was negatived by 44 to 20 votes.

Sir Charles Armstrong moved that under the heading "capital" and liabilities in the form "F" in the third schedule to the said Bill, the item "loans unsecured" be inserted after the item "loans otherwise secured."

Mr. Clark accepted the amendment, which was carried.

Mr. Vakil's amendment, substituting a new sub-clause for sub-clause (1) of clause 75, with a view to the general publication of the authorised as well as subscribed and paid up capital of a company, was supported by Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola.

Mr. Clark opposed the motion and said that the Government preferred proceeding cautiously and not doing everything all at once. A division was called and the amendment was negatived by 43 to 21.

Mr. Clark moved that the Bill, as amended, be considered and passed.

The Maharajah of Cossimbazar was the next speaker. He criticised the Bill and supported the motion. Before he had finished the Council rose for lunch.

On the Council re-assembling after lunch, the Maharajah of Cossimbazar continued his speech on the Companies' Bill and said that the decision of the Select Committee to publish the clauses regarding managing agents had his entire support.

Mr. Vakil also gave his whole-hearted support to the Bill, but regretted no safeguard had been provided in it for inspection by creditors of accounts and balance-sheets. He urged that there should be no difference between private and joint-stock companies. He pointed out that time allowed between the presentation of the Select Committee's report and final consideration was far too short, and finally opposed the motion.

Mr. Pandit, who spoke next, held that time allowed was adequate and urged that the Bill be passed.

The Bill was passed.

CONSPIRACY BILL.

Sir Reginald Craddock moved that the Select Committee's report on the Conspiracy Bill be taken into consideration

Mr. Vijya Reghava Chariar rose to a point of order and claimed that the Select Committee's report was an invalid document, and desired to be heard either before or after the hon. member in charge of the Bill had spoken.

The President decided that the member in charge should proceed.

Sir Reginald Craddock reminded the Council that the principle of the Bill had been accepted without division, and about the urgency the measure there was a vote in favour of passing the Bill without delay by 57 to 2. He explained the Bill in the various details as it had emerged from the Select Committee. He mentioned the safeguard provided in the new Bill, and dwelt on various sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and Indian Penal Code. He concluded by saying that the Law would not be set in motion unless public safety demanded it.

Mr. Vijya Raghava Chariar followed Sir Reginald and opposed the motion on the ground that the Select Committee's report was on an invalid document. He explained that on the first day of the Committee meeting all non-official members had held that the scope of the Bill was far too wide, and had desired limitation, and the sitting had come to a close without any decision. On the second day it was announced authoritatively that these principles of the Bill had been accepted and could not be re-opened. He then analysed the practice in the House of Commons, saying that the Select Committee had full power to deal with the Bill fully, and urged that the Select Committee on the Conspiracy Bill had been misdirected by the authorities, and that the non-official members of the Committee had also been misled. He asked for a decision from the chair. Referring to Sir Reginald Craddock's speech; he said that the non-official members were also under a misapprehension regarding the sanctioning of authority for cognizable crimes. He urged that the report was invalid and therefore opposed the motion.

Mr. Ali Imam, in rising to a point of order, submitted to the chair that Mr. Chariar was absolutely out of order in raising the question as to what had happened in the Select Committee. He reminded the Council that the proceedings of the Select Committee were not recorded where due discussion had taken place, among the members with a view to clear the points and thrash out details. Mr Chariar was not a member of the Select. Committee and was not entitled to speak as to what had transpired in it.

Mr. M. S. Das justified the doings of the Select Committee, and said that the non-official members had signed the report with full knowledge and responsibility. Sir J. M. Chitnavis, the Maharaj Kumar of Tikari, the Maharaja of Nashipur and Mr. Ramaningar also argued that they had done their duty in the Select Committee. Mr. S. N. Bannerji explained that Mr. Vijyaraghava Chariar had made no allegation against the members of the Select Committee, but wanted to know whether they had been allowed to do their duty to the Bill and the whole Bill. The Vice-President said that Mr. Banerjea was not a member of the Select Committee and called him to order.

Mr. Ali Imam, in supporting, said that motion was prefectly in order, and hes saw no reason why it should be objected.

The Council adjourned until to-morrow.

CALCUTTA PRESS ON PROTECTION.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

Commenting on the Imperial Council debate, the "Statesman" declares there is no popular force behind the clamour for protection, and the politicians who advance the demand represent in the aggregate a small constituency. So long as Great Britain is free trade, it is not only her right but her bounden duty to maintain a like fiscal policy for the benefit of the people. It is to be hoped that Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's weighty appeal will not fall on the dealers.

The "Englishman" considers that the resolution is a notable advance of the best Indian opinion in line with the tariff reform party at Home. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's attitude of importance cannot be maintained with self-respect. The Home Government must relax its control over the Indian fiscal policy. There can be no fiscal future for India under free trade.

The "Indian Daily News" deplores that the newspapers at present are filled with the declamation of the Councils.

RACING IN GWALIOR.

PROMISING INAUGURATION OF THE SPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, Mar. 18.

The inauguration of racing in the capital of the Maharaja of Gwalior has been organized with no stinted hand, and has been undertaken with great care and completeness. His Highness secured an excellent official, in Major Goodfellow of the Central India Horse, to give effect to his wishes.

The Major has thrown his whole heart into the work, and no better evidence of his energy and competency can be produced than the fine edifice that has been quickly raised up as a racestand and which eclipses any building on any up-country racecourse. The officials of the meetings have been well chosen. The trainers and jockeys are loud in their praise of the racing track and of Major Goodfellow's forethought and consideration. There are numerous visitors from all parts of India present. The large hotel is full. There is a large camp, really a white city, adjoining the hotel, which also is fully occupied ; while all the personal friends of the Maharajah are accommodated in the Guest House, near the palace. Among those present are Mr. Bates of the Calcutta Turf Club, Major Hughes and Mr. Reynolds of the Western India Turf Club, besides Colonels Deare and Mussenden, Capt. Barrett from Loucknow, Mr. Lion, Mr. Garda from Bombay. H. H. Col. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan from Bhopal, Thakore Sripal Singh, and numerous other well-known sportsmen, most of the jockeys, over a dozen of bookmaking firms, and the usual votaries of racing.

Despite the numerous scratchings there is a very attractive card for the opening day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, ETC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 18.

Major O'Dowd, Royal West Kent Regiment, has been selected for appointment as General Staff, officer 2nd grade, Rawalpindi Division, in September next.

L. T. Col. Tidswell, Lancashire Fusiliers, has been selected for the appointment of Assistant of Quartermaster General, Peshawar Division, vacant in August next.

Lieut. Wigley, 90th Punjabis is appointed a probationer in the Bombay Political Department.

Maj. Genl. Mullaly, commanding Peshaff war Infantry Brigade, is granted leave out of India for 3 months from 15th May.

Major Hancfock, 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Mhow Division, vice Major Sir G. Stirling on leave.

Col. Fowler, 127th Baluch Light Infantry officiates in command of the Belgaum Brigade during the absence of Brig. Genl. Fry on leave.

Major Kaye, General Staff Officer 2nd granded Army Headquarters, is granted leave out of India for 8 month.

FINED FOR GAMING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

At the Police Court yesterday the Fourth Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which Abdul Sovan was charged with keeping a common gaming-house. The accused had played ring game which in previous test cases had been declared to be legal but to-day these decisions were reversed the Magistrate declaring the game to be one of chance and not of skill. He fined the accused Rs. 50.

THIS AND THAT

It is an unpleasant, but undisputed, fact that Bombay has become a bye-word in the east for its notorious inhospitality. The old time renowned Anglo-Indian welcome has here, for some reason, ceased to exist. Open-handed entertainment of strangers within our gates is no longer practised; dinner parties are sedulously reserved for the permanent resident. The snobbish exclusiveness of the members of this island community is invariably unfavourably commented on by the passing traveller, and unflattering comparisons are drawn between Bombay on the one hand, and Karachi, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the other. If one has ears to hear, time and again criticisms of the kind, unfortunately only too well-merited, come to one's notice, and in the brutal truthfulness, they should make our auricular appendages tingle with an uncomfortable shame. Surely, it is the duty of us exiles in a foreign clime to greet with a hearty good will any compatriots burdened with a similar fate, and not to repulse them with the cold shoulder of insufferable standoffishness. Well-known public characters, such as wandering politicians or popular thespians are, of course, in a different position; these, without doubt, may count upon being suitably lionised, the former quite properly for official reasons, the latter most probably because of their patron's delight in reflected glory. But, if the ordinary good fellow, with no particular social or monetary blessings expects here to meet with similar treatment, he will be sadly mistaken; and, I should imagine, will be only too glad when he finally shakes the dust of Bombay vigorously from his feet. Is it not time that this ugly slur was removed from the city's reputation? A certain number of people possibly think so; but, if the blot is to be wiped out, every inhabitant must make it a matter for his personal attention.

Hunting now being over, and the hot weather coming on, the season is rapidly approaching when a large number of riding people will attempt to dispose of their horses. It behoves the ignorant buyer who thinks that this is the time to obtain a cheap mount to be extremely careful. This is certainly the moment to purchase an inexpensive animal ; but, unless one keeps one's eyes well-opened, it is very probable that one's supposed bargain may turn out a broken-down crock fit only for the broker. Since the morality of horse-dealing is unfortunately, by most people, looked upon with suspicion, many would-be honest copers, finding that they are automatically placed under a cloud, resentfully decide that they may as well justify their bad reputation. Thus are cheats manufactured! The fault, however, is, in most cases, with the buyer who, perhaps, knowing nothing of horses, pretends to an enormous experience, and attempts to drive with someone much more learned than himself, what he imagines a cute bargain. In these circumstances what blame is to be attached to the seller if he does not say everything that he might with regard to the proposed piece of business? It is, in truth, a contest of wits, and, if the purchaser thinks he is getting the better of the deal, one cannot pity him if he meets with defeat. My advice to every buyer would be to put himself absolutely into the hands of the dealer, and then, with any luck, he will find that he has been honestly treated.

Buying a horse is really very much like marrying a wife ; they are, unless one is an expert, both exceedingly risky propositions. The former possibly is the safer of the two; for, one can at least throw oneself upon the mercy of the seller, and then, very probably, all will be well; but, in the case of the latter, however, one has no one on whom to rely, except perhaps one's prospective mother-in-law, a very broken reed to lean on ! One would indeed be a lunatic to expect home truths with regard to her daughter's shortcomings to flow with any plenitude from the maternal bosom. Honesty of that kind would be positively unwomanly and I, personally, should be extremely chary of linking myself for life to a family one of whose members had shown herself incapable of keeping her family-skeletons in a decently clothed state. A proper reticence respecting her offspring's characteristics should be one of the matronly attributes, and he would be a rash man indeed, and one with little respect for the peace of his old age who married a woman with such possibly hereditary Washingtonian instincts. After all, marrying a daughter is a business proposition and a commercial standard of truthfulness is all that is expected by the girl's wretched fiance. If there is nothing good to say, let the tongue be held, for surprise will be caused if the darker side of the picture be described uninvited. The prospective bridegroom, without extraneous help will, poor fellow, receive his enlightenment only too soon !

It is really rather a surprising thing that any marriages at all are arranged in Bombay ; for, I think that even the smartest craftsman, at popping the question, will admit that opportunities here for proposing are none too plentiful. When the chance does come, it is often of a very fleeting character, and, unless one is constantly on the alert, may pass before advantage has been properly taken of it. Stolen kisses may be praised by the poet, but, as a sauce for a properly requited love, they are insufficiently stimulating. The successful suitor usually likes the condiments hot and strong, and though a proposal and acceptance in the quick-lunch style is apt to be rather flavourless, yet it is probably in this miserably restricted manner that most Bombay lovers enjoy the first fruits of their mutual admiration. The fact of the matter is that the occasions here, on which one can enjoy female society, alone and uninterrupted, are exceedingly limited, very different indeed from lovemaking at home where one can without difficulty arrange to spend hours over a delightfully protracted contest. Here are no convenient teashops with modestly secluded corners, few dances with adequate accommodation between the spells of music, no river whereon to pass the afternoon in dalliance rete-a-tete. It is true that we have the harbour, but the Bombay Mrs. Grundy would certainly be shocked at any couple who, without a chaperon, decided to brave its dangers. Things are looked upon more sensibly in England where the pleasurable intimacy of a row up some hidden backwater on the Thames would, by no one, be held inconsistent with a lady-like and maidenly spirit. It is prudish restrictions that have made the engagement rate of this island amongst Europeans so remarkably low, and, until narrow-minded intolerance of natural inclinations gives way to a sensible encouragement of innocent amusement, Bombay will be a dull place indeed.

B.

CALCUTTA MOTOR-CYCLING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

The motor-cycle race to Delhi, which was to have started last Friday, has been decided to be a 7 1-2 mile race, from the sixth milestone on the Barrackpore-road, starting at 9 a. m. on Friday next.

"Every Picture tells a Story."

Any stubborn pain in the back is good cause to suspect your kidneys—

For they lie beneath the small of the back. A weak back, or sharp twinges of pain when you stoop, tell of weak, overworked, or inflamed kidneys.

The kidneys have enough to do when they are in health, to keep the blood pure and to filter out kidney poisons, but when they are weakened by overwork, chills, erratic diet, or any other cause, they quickly break down. Then, what was at first simple kidney weakness, may soon turn to gravel, stone, dropsy, bladder disorders, rheumatism, lumbago, or advanced kidney disease.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills relieve inflamed and congested kidneys by causing a free flow from the bladder ; they flush out the irritating kidney poisons, and leave the kidney system cleansed and active. Doan's pills are sure to do you good if you have any form of kidney and bladder weakness. They are perfectly safe to use; a Certificate of Purity accompanies every box.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Re. 2 per bottle ; 6 for Rs. 10.8 ; obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

Little's Oriental Balm Cures Rheumatism.

If every man and every woman who suffers from Rheumatism would hear and heed the message, what a tremendous amount of misery the world would lose !

Little's Oriental Balm is unquestionably the greatest cure for all Rheumatic Pains. The pain simply can't exist when the Balm is well rubbed into the aching muscles and joints.

For many years this wonderful remedy has relieved and cured the most stubborn cases. It will cure you !

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

STEREO-PRISM BINOCULARS.

"MIRACLE" ×12

"TOURIST" ×8

Extra large field, Brilliant Definition, perfect Workmanship.

LIGHT WEIGHT AND PORTABILITY.

Highest Finish Unequalled for Military, Naval, and sporting purposes in Superior Quality leather sling cases.

Rs. 135. Rs. 75.

ALSO

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY, POWERFUL

OPERA GLASSES,

BINOCULARS,

TELESCOPES,

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AT LOWEST PRICES.

CAN BE HAD OF

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

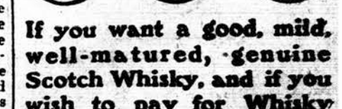
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,

7 Hornby Row,

Opp. Govt. Telegraph Office,

Fort, BOMBAY.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.



EN PASSANT.

Among the subjects that have lately taken up the attention of prominet men may be mentioned the question of National Training of boys for the Mercantile Marine. For many years, it has become evident that the sea as a career, especially in the particular branch referred to, has been shorn of its wonted glamour, a fact that may, to a great extent, be accounted for by its wonted glamour, fact that may, to a great extent, be accounted for by the disappearance of the time-honoured sailing vessel in which every member of a crew looked upon himself as an unit in a great vocation, and lived and died the true British salt A recent issue of the "Morning Post" publishes a letter on the subject over the signatures of several well-known public men, upon which it, in turn, comments in a very thoughtful leader. From those it may be gathered that the State, which reckons as her greteatest asset the Mercantile shipping has far neglected to include in the necessites of the age demanding special encouragement and facilities, any serious countenance to training the youth of the country to fit itself for the sea as a career in this particular branch. Late last year there was some awakening, and it is recorded that the Chancellor of the Exchequer promised a grant of ten pounds for every boy who was receiving a training for the sea in any recognized Institution. Reading between lines, one is constrained to decide that the matter has been neglected too long, especially when it was pointed out as far back as 1896, by a Deparmental Committee, that "the calling of Brittish seamen in all its grades has almost fallen to the level of unskilled labour." We also hear that it is possible the foreign element among crews of British ships amounts to 30,000 which it may be believed, is due to the lack of men with training and good character. Incidentally, I counted among my intimate friends of some twenty years ago numerous master of "wind jammers which anchored periodically in the upper reaches of the Hoghly, who, almost to a man, deplored the defection in the rank and file of the marchantile marine, and in nof a few cases expressd their proference for foreigners as their crew. The decadence in this, as in many other things, probably took its rise in the narrow-mindedness of employers who ailed to see as the homily has its beyond the length of their nose;—to whom progress and decent living were sole prerogatives of the oppulent and leisured classes, and for whose security and weal, legislation was primarily intended.

The application made for State help towards this scheme of National training appears to have embodied as a "sine qua non" the necessity of subsidising ship-owners, to some extent, for the presumed expense and attention that would be demanded of them in providing separate accomodation for lads aboard vessels, and affording them, otherwise, a protection analogous to that legally necessary in the employment of young people in other directions. No hope seems to have been held out by the authorities that any grant for this purpose would be forthcoming, and it is for a reversal of this view that the present agitation is springing up. The Liverpool Steamship Owners Association (one of the most powerful bodies known) estimate that, if reform is to be assured, and the status of Seamanship placed on a firm basis, so that the reproach alluded to in the Committee of enquiry mentioned be permanently removed, some 5,000 boys must be annually trained, who, of course, must be ensured a certain degree of decency and comfort if preference for a sailor's life is to be encouraged.

One rather prominent point has been urged in supprt of the arguments of the Journal referred to, viz, the suggestion of insecurity in having as crews of our large liners a proportion of men who are untrained,—in a word, fair weather men, who in cases of emergency are no better than the passengers themselves. In this connection is quoted the apprehension, traced in some part of the evidence on the Titanic disaster, that even if sufficient boats were provided to accomodate all passengers, the number of trained men to manipulate those boats would not be ordinarily found in the personnel of the ships complement. The reform, being agitated for, has, from another point of view, much to commend itself to the Authorities. A full supply of disciplined and trained seamen, especially if the training as youths included practice in the requirements of Naval Warfare, would be a valuable stand-by in making up the full complement of the fleet in case of an outbreak of hostilities; for, it is known that considerable anxiety might be apprehended on the score of suddenly putting ships into commission, and, otherwise, for providing to meet emergencies at the right moment.

One of the greatest experts on the subject of ventilation, Dr. Leonard Hill, has recently added the weight of opinion against the old theory that the chief danger in the neglect of precautions in this direction lay in the presence of an abnormal quantity of C. O 2. in the air we breathe. But it was never accurately determined what proportion of this gas could be held as injurious, though legislation at home fixed as a limit an infinitesimal proportion which could only, when taken into account with other conditions, be considered a factor of any importance whatever. Dr. Hill's arguments have had their inception chiefly in the study of conditions contingent on artificial heating in indoor-life at home. "Cool air and warm bodies" should be the object, he says, in carrying out schemes, and he finds that the radiator now so commonly used for heating is unphilosophical and dangerous. He considers the open fire a good method, though expensive, but advocates a stove that shall ensure the entry of fresh air from outside while it expels the hot air, which after all it would appear is a gas that has done its work and can be dispensed with. When Dr. Hill states that it is the skin that controls the comfort of the body, he advances an absolute truism as far as this part of the world is concerned, and one might naturally long for some practical suggestion that would ensure the rapid, transition of the body calories, so that we could be freed from the limpness and lassitude that closes an ordinary day's existence in Bombay. I briefly referred to the explosion of the theory of immediate danger from the presence of C. O2. as inferred from Dr. Hill's opinion. It is only dangerous in hermetically confined places. But what is fatal, says the expert, is the presence of monoxide of carbon which renders impossible the absorption by the blood of the oxygen necessary for life. Happily, however, this element only exists under very rare conditions.

A goodly number of business people in Bombay find themselves more or less often in the extreme northern parts of the town. Supposing that it is necessary for them to get from the vicinity of Government House, Parel, to Parbadhevie, they would have to take a detour over the level crossing at Currey Road and back up De Lisle Road, or, perhaps, to save a delay of twenty minutes or so at the crossing mentioned, take the bridge at Chinchpogli. A similar inconvenience accosts people who would reach the west of the G. I. P. lines from the neighbourhood of the Victoria Technical Institute, their route in this case being a compulsory use of the Chinchpogli crossing or down De Lisle Road from the Byculla bridge.

Probably, the time occupied in erecting the bridges at Elphinstone Road and Victoria Gardens, has not been excessive, but this does not excuse the Railways for failure to provide an alternate means af crossing the lines when the former level crossings were no longer available. The public should be able to demand an obstructed and permanent right of way unhampered by the monopoly of railways. No provision has even been made for convenience to foot-passengers who have to stumble over the ordinary laid metal to get across the lines, while cyclists have to pick up their machines bodily to transport them. All such inconvenience could be saved if the railways concerned made a temporary diversion of level crossings when bridge building commenced; for there is no reason why all the brunt should be borne by the public. The loss of time in taking these forced circuitous routes is considerable, and, besides, imposes loss on those concerned. While, on the subject, one might wonder if the level crossing on Girgaum Back road is to last indefinitely. It is one of the most congested bits of this nature and urgently calls for improvement. This road being a direct line to Gowalia Tank road and thence, of course, to Malabar and Cumballa hills, has an undoubted claim to be connected with a bridge, which might become a part of the present Kennedy bridge adding width to that structure where it is much needed. In a few years, Girgaum Back road will have undergone something of a transformation judging from the style of buildings now being erected and would be a worthy approach to the finest residential part of Bombay.

LE TATILLON.

THE WEATHER.

COLD WAVE ENTERING INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Mar. 18.

The depression over north-west India is giving rise to duststorms nearly everywhere in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana, Punjab, of the west of the United Provinces, and nearly general precipitation in Kashmir and the adjacent districts. The chief amounts are:—Sonemarg, two inches; Dras, Skardu, Asor one; Rawalpindi and Murree, three-quarters.

A cold wave appears entering India, the mean temperature having fallen yesterday over fifteen degrees at most stations in Baluchistan.

Forcast:—Some precipitation in Kashmir, and a few thunderstorms in the east United Provinces and Bihar,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 18th March 1913. giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records o. 83" of rain during a hailstorm. Skies are clear in the northeastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme north-western districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear at Jaipur and Ajmer and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are about 12. F. below normal at Jacobabad. Minimum temperature is in defect also at Karachi and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India west.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Deesa and the northern half of Kathiawar, and damper elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Veraval and Surat and in excess at Bhavnagar Para; night temperature is in excess in west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Numerous dust-storms and a few thunder-storms have occurred in the Punjab, Rajputana and the extreme north-western districts of the United Provinces, but precipitation has been reported only from the extreme north. The depression persists in the Punjab, the greatest deficiency in pressure to-day being, however, at Rawalpindi. The disturbed conditions in the extreme north of the Arabian Sea and in the gulf of Oman appear to be abating.

A few showers associated with thunder and dust-storms may occur in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time), on the 18th March, 1913, was 29·921 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 8 a.m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by ·01 inches for 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poo sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It softens the child, it softens the gums allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

An "At Home" of members and their friends of the Bombay Natural History Society took place yesterday, H. H. The Rao Saheb of Cutch presiding.

The election of the following 24 members since the last meeting was announced:—Mr. E. R. Stakelum, Bombay; Mr. C. C. Garbett, I.C.S., Lahore; Mr. E. Alban Williams, Bombay; Mr. E. J. Godfrey, B.Sc., Bangkok; Capt. G.A. Nevill, Sadiya, Assam; The Honorary Secretary, Upper Burma Club, Mandalay; Miss E.A. Montgomery, Broach; Mr. B. C. Rake, Burma; Mr. M.P. Walsh, Bar-at-Law, Akola, Berar; The Mess President, 98th Infantry, Saugor, C.P.; The Librarian, Student's Library, St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Mr. J.H. Sanders, I.C.S., Ahmednagar; Mr. W.E. Copleston, I.F.S., Belgaum; Mr. R. E. Haslam, Tranvancore; Capt. H.W. de B. Prescott, Bombay; Mr. R. Trevor Jenkin, I.F.S., Saugor, C.P.; The Honorary Secretary Library, Peshawar Club Ltd., Peshawar, N. W. F. P., Mr. H. D. Coggan, Kamptee, C.P., Major J.H. Barbour, R.A.M.C., Kamptee, C.P.; Director of Agriculture, Federated Malay States, Kuala Lumpur; Mr. D.D. Nanavati, I.C.S., Burma; Mr. P.A.R. Barron, Bangkok; Mr. Charles S. Prince, Travancore; and Capt. T.R.H. Keppel, Bombay.

ELECTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen were elected as office bearers for the present year:—President, H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Sydenham, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., G. C. S. I., F. R. S., Vice Presidents, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, B. A., LL. B., Rev. F. Dreckmann, S. J., and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. C. Macleod, Honorary Secretary, Mr. W S. Millard, Honorary Treasurer, Mr. L. H. Savile, Managing Committee, Revd. J. Assmuth, S. J., Mr. T. Bainbrigge Fletcher, F. E. S., Mr. T. R. Bell, I. F. S., Mr. C. L. Burns, Mr. E. Comber, F. Z. S., Lt, Col. G. H. Evans, F. L. S., C. I. E., Capt. W. H. Evans, R. E., Prof. G. A. Gammie, Mr. E. E. Green, F. E. S., Mr. F. Hannyngton, I. C. S., Mr. G. S. Hardy, I. C. S., Mr. N. B. Kinneer, Lt. Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S. (Retd.) Major W. G. Liston, C. I. E., I. M. S., Mr. J. McNeill, I. C. S., Dr. A. Powell, Mr. E. L. Sale, I. C. S., Mr. R. A. Spence, Major F. Wall, I. M. S., C. M. Z. S., and Mr. John Wallace, C. E.

THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1912.

Mr. L. H. Savile, the Honoraray Treasurer, said in presenting the accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1912:—I beg to make the following remarks:—The opening balance, at the beginning of the year, was Rs. 3,540-5-9, the closing balance being Rs. 3,120-6-0, showing a deficit on the year's working of Rs. 419-15-9. The expenditure, during the year, was Rs. 37,439-10-6, an excess over last year of Rs. 5,947-2-11, while the receipts were Rs. 37,019-10-9, which is Rs. 4,822-9-2 in excess of 1911. So that in spite of a very fair increase in receipts, the expenditure has exceeded the income.

The amount paid in subscription by members during 1912, was Rs. 24,783-0-7, the amount actually received for 1912 subscriptions including those paid in 1911, was Rs. 22,431-0-7, and there will probably be about Rs. 1,000 still to come in 1913. So we may take it that the amount of subscriptions for the year under review is Rs. 23,500, represents 1,560 members in addition to 106 life members. The cost of the Journal plus postage, printing and stationery and salary of staff (less that of the Keeper of the Museum) amounted to Rs. 24,705 and as this represents the cost of the production and issue of the Journal, it shows that the subscriptions received from the members does not come the cost of the production of this Journal in its present form.

The number of new members this year as shown by entrance fees was 195, a good increase over last year.

As I intimated last year I think the time has now come if we are to maintain the work of the Society in the efficient manner that it is now being carried on, to seriously consider the question of an increase in the annual subscription of members and I would suggest that after the end of the current year, the subscription be increased from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per annum which would place the Society on a sound financial basis and I hardly think that members taking into consideration the value they now get in the Journal will object to this small increase.

MAMMAL SURVEY FUND.

The opening balance of this fund was Rs. 17,090-8-3, and the closing balance Rs. 15,517-8-5, showing an expenditure over receipts of Rs. 1,572-15-10. Donations received during the year amounted to Rs. 1,541-0-2. We have had two collectors, Mr. Crump and Mr. Shortridge working during the year, and it has been decided that the receipts justified our obtaining a third collector, Major Mayor who will start work early in 1913. The total amount received towards this fund up to the end of 1912, including interest on deposits amounted to Rs. 35,703-2-8, and it is hoped that sufficient further donations may be forthcoming to enable the Society to complete the Mammal Survey of India, Burma, and Ceylon.

EXHIBITS.

Mr. G. C. Shortridge exhibited a collection of Mammals from Coorg. While there, he received a very large amount of assistance from Mr. J.A. Graham, Mr. F. Hannyngton, I. C. S., Mr. H. Cuthell and others,—the consequence being that the collection is an exceptionally fine one, comprising a large number of species not hitherto obtained by the Survey. Among the most interesting of these were, the black langur—not previously known to occur North of the Nilgiris—the large short-tailed fruit bat, the Leopard Cat, Jerdons Toddy Cat, the striped necked Mongoose—the largest representative of its genus in Asia. The Nilgiri brown Mongoose, the Hill and Clawless Otters, the South Indian marten, the Pigmy striped squirrel, the Malabar Spiny rat. The others include a very interesting series of three forms of the large Malabar Squirrel and the Flying Squirrel. Besides the species not represented in previous collections. Many of the others obtained show very striking variations from those collected further north.

Mr. Mahaluxmiwala exhibited the flower of the following trees and shrubs grown in in the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, "Cachlospermum gossipium, Brownea ariza, Brownea cassinna and Pachira insignis." H, H. the Rao Saheb of Cutch congratulated Mr. Shortridge on the interesting collection of animals which he had made in Coorg and which they saw before them and expresses a hope that his work in Burma and Major Mayor's efforts in Ceylon would result in further valuable a collections. His Highness said that he took great interest in the work of the Society and particularly in the Mamal Survey.

A vote of thanks was passed to His Highness for presiding and the meeting terminated.

The formal sanction of the Secretary of State has been received to the abolition of the Inspector-General-ship of Excise and Salt.

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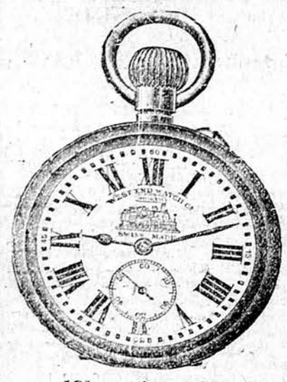

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SEAMEN'S REST.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT FOR 1912.

The report of the copy for 1912, the institution's 27th year reads as follows :—It is with a deep sense of gratitude and thankfulness to God that we review the work of another year. Light and shadow have marked the days, but goodness and mercy have followed us all along the way. The prospects during the early port of the year were not bright, but it is our happy position to-day to acknowledge that the good work of the Seamen's Rest has been successfully maintained despite many adversities. The Superintendent was handicapped by the protracted illness of Mrs. Hudson, the death of his eldest son and his own indispositions, yet the work has gone forward steadily.

The many already appreciated felicities of the Rest have been augmented by interested and kind friends. The Reading room has been regularly supplied with periodicals and papers both English and Foreign. Messrs. Marks and Company very kindly presented an excellent Gramophone, Messrs. McAlpin and Company a parcel of in door games and Messrs. Kemp and Co. constantly supplied a real need in keeping the Medicine Chest well stocked. Mrs. Ben Hick we are much indebted to for so effectually helping us to swell the Piano Fund. The excellent concert arranged by her in April in aid of this Fund realised Rs. 256. The German Merchants of the City subscribed a further Rs. 105 during the year towards the tuition expenses of the Superintendent in his study of the German language and though Mr. Hudson was for some considerable time unavoidably prevented from pursuing his studies, we are confident that he will not be backward to make the most of this opportunity to increase his influence among the German Seamen visiting Bombay. Our services of worship were held as usual twice weekly, with a Social Gathering every Thursday, and the attendance throughout was satisfactory and encouraging. Regarding the Spiritual condition of those for whom our labours are undertaken, it is with gratitude to God that we are able, in reviewing the past year's experience, to point to many encouragements, particularly in our work amongst the apprentices. We cannot here give fact and figures, but we have found much good soil and many indications that there is a growing tendency amongst our seamen to prefer places like the Seamen's Rest with their peaceful homelike and Christian Associations to the "Dead sea fruit" allurements and evil haunts of every large city. We have been able to record the names of a good few on behalf of whom our earnest prayers must always be that they continue to walk in the way." In our finances there is reason for satisfaction, and in spite of the cloudy beginning the close of the year found us in an advanced position under every head, which enabled us to give the outside of our building a double coat of fresh paint in December at a cost of Rs. 300 and to close the year with a fair balance in hand. The Port Trust has again given its annual contribution of Rs. 1,200 for which we desire to record our sincere thanks. The Christmas Tree for the Sunday School children on Boxing Day ; the Watch-night Service on the night of the 31st. December and the Annual Dinner for Seamen on the 30th. idem were most enjoyable and heartily appreciated functions. Mrs. Hudson is to be congratulated on her successful and happy little Sunday School and our best thanks are due to the many friends who assisted on these occasions by their gifts and service. In concluding our review of 1912, we once again record our gratitude to Almighty and for all that He has done for us and enabled us to do for Him. We would take the opportunity of detailing our obligations to all the friends who have this year again assisted us in endeavouring to ameliorate the condition of our Sailors visiting Bombay to all who have shown an interest in the affairs of the Rest who have rendered help in services, concerts and other gatherings who have contributed clothing, books, magazines and papers the "Times of India," "Advocate of India," "English Mail," "Bombay Guardian," "Indian Witness," "Lloyds Weekly News," "Glasgow Weekly Herald" and other Indian, English, American and other Foreign papers, for the copies of their daily and weekly papers generously sent to the Reading Room of the Seamen's Rest. And in sending forth this report we do not omit to convey the assurance to our many friends among the Merchants of Bombay and others by whose financial aid and practical sympathy many of our interests have been furthered, that all contributions have been greatly appreciated, and that four cordial thanks are due to them for making much of our work possible. We face the services of the current year with an earnest purpose, full of hope and expectation of yet greater things and a strong confidence in our God. We must not forget the sympathetic kindness which we have always met with at the hands of our Esteemed Governor, Lord Sydenham, the Patron of the Rest, and we heartily wish him Godspeed in those spheres of usefulness which he is sure to find awaiting him in the Home Land.

The annual meeting will be held to-morrow, Thursday, evening in the Y.M.C.A. rooms at 6-30 p. m.

PEARSON FRESH AIR FUND.

The Pearson Fresh Air Fund lifts the poor English town children out of their sordid environment and gives them a day's holiday in the fresh air among green fields and forest glades or by the sea.

When you are only ten or eleven years old, and when out of 365 days there is only one that is rose coloured, you don't lose your hold of that one so easily. You long for it to come, you look back at it very often.

Thousands of these children have known what it was for one day to be contented and to have their fill of food and play, laughter and merriment—to enter into their heritage of nature. All through the long winter months they have been cheered by the hope that another rose coloured day awaits them this summer. And there are many thousands more who have never even had one such day, and who plead that they may be taken too. None of our readers would like to think that some wife had been left behind, weeping out its little heart, because they had forgotten to send the trifling sum that will mean so much to it.

Some of these children are so ailing, stunted physically and morally, that a day in the country would be of little use. As many of these as possible are sent away by the Fresh Air Fund for a fortnight to the country or seaside. They are tenderly cared for, they play or bask in the sun all day, and at night they sleep in clean white beds.

SUMS RECEIVED.

Terence and Pat	Rs. 5
A Parsee Friend	Rs. 10
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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Will the promised life of Anthony Trollope revive interest in the fiction of that writer? If it does not, perhaps the anniversary of his birth, two years hence, may do so, for it is improbable that people will continue to neglect to the extent they do a body of work that is still capable of yielding genuine literary pleasure. The truth is that Trollope's reputation suffered from the publication of his "Autobiography" shortly after his death, and has never quite recovered. Not that in that work there was anything to offend the moral susceptibilities of the most scrupulous reader. It told the story of a wretched, poverty-stricken boy raised by dint of hard work to the position of a prosperous and successful man, and the character it painted, if a little egotistical and warmly appreciative of its own works, was yet the character of a strong, independent, and conscientious man. But it offended on ideal grounds. It seemed to teach that the craft of novel-writing, both in respect of the motive and the method of its practice, was a mere trade like any other: the chief motive was money and the sole method was industry. There is, perhaps, a little perverse forcing of the note when he discuses the matter, but no one more forcibly scouts the very idea of inspiration than Trollope. To wait for the afflatus, he declares, would be as absurd as if the shoe-maker were to wait for inspiration or the tallow chandler for the devine moment of melting. This is the famous doctrine of cobbler's wax, and the illustrations he gives of his own habits of work make his book permanently interesting to all who like to be introduced into literary workshops. He used to write wherever he found himself to be ; he put in his tale of work on days when he was wrangling with postmasters, riding to the hounds, and even when he was canvassing a constituency with a view to Parliament. When at home, his practice was to seat himself at his desk at 5-30 a. m. with his watch before him; he wrote continuously for three hours pledging himself to produce 250 words every quarter of an hour, so that by working in this way for ten months he was able to produce the equivalent to three three-volume novels. As a matter of fact, it was not always novels that he was writing. But his industry was such that when engaged on a work of fiction there was generally one, two, or even three, already lying completed in his desk. To such disillusions as the public sustained through the issue of the "Autobiography" we are accustomed in these days, and if Mr. Bennett is not to suffer for "The Truth About an Author," nor Mr. Jacobs for the confession that the writing of his stories "bores" him, it is time that Trollope's works should be judged on their own merits. What those merits are one feels as one turns over the pages of so characteristic a book as "Barchester Towers." Here are a plot just sufficient to support the interest a narrative graceful and witty, flowing at a leisurely pace and uninterrupted by episodes, a dialogue which, in substance, carries on the story, and, in form, steers a uniform midway between actual speech and literary English, and finally, a subtle didactic intention which one accustomed to latter-day realism soon detects, and which lends to the whole a curious archaic atmosphere. All these things, combined with a method of bringing out his characters by a series of minute but vivid touches, make up the charm of the art of Anthony Trollope. About the novels generally Hawthorne long ago said : "They precisely suit my taste—solid and substantial, written on the strength of beef, and through the inspiration of ale, and just as real as if some giant had hewn a great lump out of the earth and put it under a glass case, with all its inhabitants going about their daily business and not suspecting they were being made a show of.

Mr. Frank Swinnerton writes to one of the weeklies complaining of the unwillingness of the libraries to take the books of the unknown writer. Alas! the libraries are not alone in their reluctance to have anything to do with him. The literary agent is reluctant to place him; the publisher to print him ; the bookseller to stock him, and the purchaser to buy him. So many barriers lie between him and a circulation that will bring in a living wage that it is only some lucky accident, exceptional merit, of long-continued industry that will enable him to cross them all. On the other hand, if there never was a time when it was difficult for a new writer to win a hearing, there never was one when a writer whose name was once well before the public was more likely to make his fortune. The name counts for everything. If a new magazine is to be started, it wishes the advertisement of famous names ; and, in the avalanche of books that are falling from the press, the only means the average reader has to guide him in a selection is a well-known name. The consequence, as has been often noticed, is that readers are often found pathetically clinging to the work of an author who has made a happy hit or two, long after his day of real production is done while better work is passed over.

It would be an interesting experiment if certain popular authors whom one could name would test the solidity of their popularity by publishing a book or two under a pseudonym. It has been done, and that by meritorious writers, and with disappointing results. One worthy writer of a former generation made the attempt. He was immensely prolific, and thought he saw signs of the public wearying of "toujours perdrix," so he issued a work anonymously, and, although he thought the quality of it quite up to his average, it fell somewhat flat. He repeated the experiment with a like result, so that he concluded that, even if in ten years he might be able to build up a second reputation without losing his first, yet the game was not worth the candle. It may seem a limitation on that author's part that he could produce work that was not unmistakeably his own, but think how many styles an author may have. Mr. Wells or Mr. Bennett could easily have written books in their own name and carried two pseudonyms besides. There is a Mr. Wells of "The Time Machine" and "The Food of the Gods," another of "Kipps" and "Mr. Polly," and a third of "Anne Veronica" and "Machiavelli" ; and there is a Mr. Bennett of "The Ghost," a Mr Bennett of "Buried Alive," and a Mr. Bennett of "Hilda Lessways." It would not have been a profitable method, perhaps, to have used pseudonyms, for the name attached to the one set of books advertises the other, but it would have been an amusing game to play, and when the secret of the unity of the authorship of books so diverse in nature came out the state of mind of the great British public would have been a psychological study of the hugest interest.

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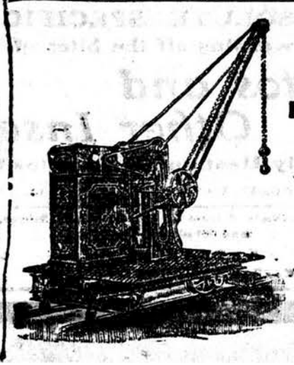
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